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(54) Title: ISOLATED ANTIGENIC ONCOGENE PEPTIDE FRAGMENTS AND USES (57) Abstract <p>An isolated antigenic peptide fragment that is an isolated oncogene protein fragment is disclosed. The isolated peptide fragment of the invention is a peptide of either 9 or 10 amino acid residues in length that includes at least a leucine residue at the C-terminus (i.e., position 9 or position 10). The peptide fragment is capable of binding in an HLA-A2 binding cleft and is capable of stimulating proliferation of at least one tumor-specific cytotoxic T-lymphocyte. Preferred peptides further include an isoleucine residue at position 2 and a valine residue at position 6. The most preferred isolated peptides can stimulate proliferation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes obtainable from peripheral blood lymphocytes, ovarian tumors, breast tumors, gastric tumors, non-small cell lung tumors, pancreatic tumors, colon tumors, gliomas, bladder tumors, endometrial tumors and neuroblastomas. The preferred isolated peptide of the invention is a mutant peptide defined by SEQ ID No. 2 or its functional equivalents. Isolated cytotoxic T-lymphocytes capable of recognizing isolated peptides of the invention, particularly the HER2/neu mutant peptide are disclosed. These lymphocytes are especially useful for killing tumors or other cells which present on their surfaces the antigenic peptides of the invention. In particular, the lymphocytes are obtainable from ovarian tumor cells, breast tumor cells and non-small-cell lung tumor cells. A method of stimulating proliferation of tumor-specific cytotoxic T-lymphocytes is described. This method includes obtaining lymphocytes from tumor tissue and contacting the lymphocytes with a peptide of the invention under conditions sufficient for the cytotoxic T-lymphocytes to proliferate. Therapeutically effective compositions containing the HER2/neu peptides are also described.</p>		

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5 **Isolated Antigenic Oncogene Peptide Fragments and Uses****Background of the Invention**

6 The immune system plays a central role in the body's
7 defense against cancer. Cellular immunity against tumors
8 can be demonstrated in part because the ability of T-
9 lymphocytes to engage in cell-mediated attack against tumor
10 cells is made possible by the interaction between the T-
11 lymphocyte receptor ("TCR": T- cell receptor) and specific
12 class I HLA tumor cell markers (i.e., human leukocyte
13 antigens: "HLA" molecules) present on the surface of the
14 tumor cell. The TCR's on T-lymphocytes recognize a tumor
15 antigen when the tumor antigen is associated with the HLA
16 cell surface molecules. In particular, CD8 T-lymphocytes
17 recognize antigens made within, or otherwise introduced
18 into, the cytoplasm of the cell. Antigens in the cells are
19 cleaved by cytoplasmic proteases into peptide fragments.
20 The fragments are transported by an active transport
21 process mediated by molecules encoded in the HLA itself
22 into the endoplasmic reticulum where the fragments bind to
23 newly made class I molecules. The peptide fragment is
24 transported out to the cell surface where the T-lymphocytes
25 recognize the combination of peptide and HLA. The peptide
26 binds in the groove of the HLA molecule between two alpha
27 helices that form the sides of the groove.
28 Through this recognition of presented surface tumor
29 antigen (i.e., tumor-associated antigen: "TAA"), the T-
30 lymphocytes are activated, expanded by clonal selection,
31 and matured to give rise to tumor-specific, cytotoxic T-
32 effector cells ("cytotoxic T-lymphocytes") together with an
33 enlarged population of T-memory cells. Unfortunately,
34 tumor cells are not especially effective in mediating
35 strong immune responses.

36 The identity of the TAA's themselves is generally
37 unknown. Recently, TAA's have been investigated in two
38 different tumor systems. It has been demonstrated that T-
39 lymphocytes recognize specific TAA presented by HLA
40 moieties on the surface of melanoma cells; the so-called

MAGE system. See for example, Kawakami et al., J. Immunol., 148:638, (1992). The MAGE system is, however, expressed in only 40-50% of these tumors which make up only about 1 percent of all cancers. The MZ2-B antigenic peptide of the MAGE system is presented by HLA-A1 molecules which are found in only 26% of Caucasians. Specific recognition of ovarian cancer TAA by T-lymphocytes has also been demonstrated. See Ioannides et al., Cell Immunol. 151:225-234 (1993), incorporated herein by reference.

A source of the ovarian cancer TAA may be fragments of oncogene protein products. HRR2/neu (also called c-erbB-2) is a 185 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein with tyrosine kinase activity and extensive homology to epidermal growth factor. HRR2/neu is a ubiquitous oncogene which is expressed in normal cells (Cousens et al., Science, 230: 1132) and overexpressed in about 30% of all ovarian and breast cancers. Overexpression of the HRR2/neu oncogene correlates with a poor prognosis in these cancers. See Slamon et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,968,603 (Nov. 6, 1990), incorporated herein by reference.

The identity of specific antigenic peptide fragments which are the target of T-lymphocyte recognition would allow peptides to be used to stimulate T-lymphocytes *in vitro* for specific adoptive immunotherapy.

Nonetheless, although HRR2/neu is widely expressed in epithelial tumors such as ovarian, breast, lung, gastric, pancreatic, and colon (see, for example, Yamanaoka et al., Human Pathology, 24:1127-1134 (1993); Kern et al., Am. J. Resp. Cell Mol. Biol. 9:448-454 (1993)), only peptide fragments based on HRR2/neu proteins from normal cells have heretofore been shown to provide recognition for cytotoxic T-lymphocytes. See Ioannides et al., Abstract FASRB Meeting, 1992 page A1404. Furthermore, because of their amino acid sequence and size, these "normal" HRR2/neu peptide fragments are not actually predicted to bind with HLA-A2 molecules on the tumor surface and therefore would

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not be presented on the cell surface for immune recognition.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention pertains to an isolated antigenic peptide fragment from tumor cells that is an isolated oncogene protein fragment.

An isolated peptide fragment of the invention is a peptide of either 9 or 10 amino acid residues in length that includes at least a leucine residue at the C- terminus (i.e., position 9 or position 10). The peptide fragment is capable of binding in an HLA-A2 binding cleft and is capable of stimulating proliferation of at least one cytotoxic T-lymphocyte. Preferred peptides further include an isoleucine residue at position 2 and a valine residue at position 6. The most preferred isolated peptides can stimulate proliferation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes obtainable from peripheral blood lymphocytes, ovarian tumors, breast tumors, gastric tumors, non-small cell lung tumors, pancreatic tumors, colon tumors, gliomas, bladder tumors, endometrial tumors and neuroblastomas.

In a preferred embodiment, the antigenic peptides are derived from a portion of the mutant HER2/neu protein found in tumor cells and not found in normal cells. This preferred isolated peptide of the invention is a mutant peptide with an amino acid sequence defined by SEQ ID NO.:2 or its functional equivalents.

An isolated nucleic acid sequence of the invention is a nucleic acid sequence capable of encoding a peptide fragment of either 9 or 10 amino acid residues in length, the peptide fragment including at least a leucine residue at a C-terminus and capable of engaging with an HLA-A2 binding cleft. The encoded peptide is also capable of stimulating proliferation of at least one cytotoxic T-lymphocyte when the peptide is bound in an HLA-A2 binding cleft. Preferred nucleic acid sequences are capable of encoding a mutant HER2/neu peptide fragment (e.g., SEQ ID

NO.:2) that is of sufficient size and amino acid composition to engage with an HLA-A2 binding cleft. Another aspect of the invention is a recombinant vector including the isolated nucleic acid of the invention. 5 Another embodiment of the invention is a host cell containing the recombinant vector. A further embodiment of the invention comprises isolated cytotoxic T-lymphocytes capable of recognizing isolated peptides of the invention, particularly the HXR2/neu mutant peptide, when the peptide is engaged with an HLA-A2 binding cleft. These lymphocytes are especially useful for killing tumors or other cells which present on their surfaces the antigenic peptides of the invention. In particular, the lymphocytes are obtainable from peripheral blood lymphocytes, ovarian tumor cells, breast tumor cells, non-small cell lung tumor cells, pancreatic tumors, colon tumors, gliomas, bladder tumors, endometrial tumors, neuroblastomas and gastric tumors. 15 The invention further encompasses a method of stimulating proliferation of tumor-specific cytotoxic T-lymphocytes. This method includes obtaining T-lymphocytes from tumor tissue and contacting the lymphocytes with a peptide of the invention under conditions sufficient for cytotoxic T-lymphocytes to proliferate. Preferably, T-lymphocytes are contacted with a mutant HXR2/neu peptide under conditions wherein it is engaged with an HLA-A2 binding cleft. The proliferated tumor-specific cytotoxic T-lymphocytes are separated. A composition is also described. A preferred composition includes as one of its components an isolated HXR2/neu mutant peptide of sufficient size and amino acid composition to engage with an HLA-A2 presentation moiety binding cleft. The composition may also include an antigen-presenting cell, such as a T2 cell, in combination with the antigenic peptide. This particular composition is especially useful in *in vitro* proliferation of tumor-specific CTL's. 30 35

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It is an object of the present invention to provide an antigenic peptide capable of binding with the HLA-A2 binding cleft.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an antigenic peptide capable of binding with the HLA-A2 binding cleft that stimulates proliferation of cancer-specific CTL's and induces cytotoxicity and/or cytokine release.

It is another object of the invention to provide a means for stimulating proliferation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes useful for killing tumors (i.e., ovarian tumors, breast tumors, gastric tumors, non-small cell lung tumors, pancreatic tumors, colon tumors, gliomas, bladder tumors, endometrial tumors and neuroblastomas) or other cells which present on their surfaces the antigenic peptides of the invention.

Detailed Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 illustrates results of chromium release assays that demonstrate OvTIL recognition of HLA-A2⁺, HER2/neu⁺ breast cancer lines. Three HLA-A2⁺ ovarian tumor-specific CTL lines were tested against HLA-A2⁺ and HLA-A2⁻, HER2/neu⁺ breast cancer lines in cytotoxicity assays at an E:T ratio of 20:1.

Figure 2 illustrates results of chromium release assays that demonstrate BrTIL recognition of HLA-A2⁺, HER2/neu⁺ ovarian cancer lines. Three HLA-A2⁺ breast tumor-specific CTL lines were tested against HLA-A2⁺ and HLA-A2⁻, HER2/neu⁺ ovarian cancer lines in cytotoxicity assays at an E:T ratio of 20:1.

Figure 3 illustrates results of chromium release assays that demonstrate ovarian tumor-specific CTL's recognize the HER2/neu-derived peptide (SEQ ID NO.: 2). OvTIL were tested against T2 either unloaded or pulsed with 50-100 ug of SEQ ID NO.1 or 2 at an E:T ratio of 20:1.

Figure 4 illustrates results of chromium release assays that demonstrate breast tumor-specific CTL's recognize the

5
 Figure 5 illustrates that OVTL recognizes SRQ ID NO.: 2 in a dose response manner. OVTL were tested in chromium release assays against T2 pulsed with increasing levels of SRQ ID NO.: 2 ("GP2"). Incubations were for 1 hour at an R:T of 20:1 and peak recognition occurred at 100 ug/ml. Figure 6 illustrates that recognition of SRQ ID NO.: 2 ("GP2") is HLA-A2 restricted. T2 was chromium labelled, pulsed with SRQ ID NO.: 2, and pulsed with monoclonal antibodies added at 1:2 dilution of hybridoma supernatant for 30 minutes at 37 degrees C prior to chromium release assays. The data presented is for OVTL1 and is representative of multiple assays performed.

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 Figure 7 illustrates results of chromium release assays that demonstrate non small-cell lung cancer-specific CTL's recognize the HKR2/neu-derived peptide (SRQ ID NO.: 2). TIL's were tested against T2 either unloaded or pulsed with 50-100 ug of SRQ ID NO.: 1 or 2 at an R:T ratio of 20:1. Figure 8 illustrates results of chromium release assays that demonstrate ovarian cancer T-lymphocytes that have been educated with SRQ ID NO.: 2 recognize HLA-A2', HKR2/neu' allogenic tumors. T-lymphocytes were tested against T2 targets loaded with 50-100 ug of SRQ ID NO.: 1 (bar 1) or SRQ ID NO.: 2 (bar 2), A2 positive ovarian tumor targets (bars 3 and 4), and an A2 negative ovarian tumor target (bar 5), all at an R:T ratio of 20:1.

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 25
 30
 Description of the Sequences
 SRQ ID NO.: 1 is the wild-type HKR2/neu peptide fragment (Ile Leu Ser Ala Val Val Gly Ile Leu);
 SRQ ID NO.: 2 is a mutant HKR2/neu peptide fragment (Ile Ile Ser Ala Val Val Gly Ile Leu);

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SEQ ID NO.:3 is the canonical HER2/neu sequence containing anchor binding residues to the HLA-A2 cleft (Xaa Ile Xaa Xaa Xaa Val Xaa Xaa Leu);

5 SEQ ID NO.:4 is HER2/neu peptide that does not induce proliferation of cancer-specific CTL's (Pro Leu Thr Ser Ile Ile Ser Ala Val);

10 SEQ ID NO.:5 is a functional variant of SEQ ID NO.:2 (Tyr Ile Ser Ala Val Val Gly Ile Leu);

SEQ ID NO.:6 is a functional variant of SEQ ID NO.:2 (Phe Ile Ser Ala Val Val Gly Ile Leu);

15 SEQ ID NO.:7 is a nucleic acid sequence encoding SEQ ID NO.:2; (ATCATCTCTGCGGTGGTTGGCATCTCTG)

20 SEQ ID NO.: 8 is a fully degenerate oligonucleotide capable of encoding SEQ ID NO.:2; (ATHATHAGYGCNGTNGTNGGNATHETTR)

25 SEQ ID NO.: 9 is a fully degenerate oligonucleotide capable of encoding SEQ ID NO.:2; (ATHATETCHGCGNGTNGTNGGNATHETTR)

30 SEQ ID NO.: 10 is a fully degenerate oligonucleotide capable of encoding SEQ ID NO.:2; (ATHATHAGYGCNGTNGTNGGNATHCTN)

35 SEQ ID NO.: 11 is a fully degenerate oligonucleotide capable of encoding SEQ ID NO.:2; (ATHATHGTGNGCGNGTNGTNGGNATHCTN)

SEQ ID NO.: 12 is a peptide used in the A2.1 binding assay; Phe Leu Pro Ser Asp Tyr Phe Pro Ser Val.

Description of the Invention A. ISOLATED PEPTIDE SEQUENCES

One aspect of the invention is an isolated, antigenic peptide fragment that is a portion of the protein product of an oncogene and that is of sufficient size and amino acid composition to engage the binding cleft of an HLA-A2 molecule. The term "engage" has its ordinary meaning of to interlock or mesh together.

The peptide is recognized by cancer-specific CTL's of different origins and stimulates proliferation of cancer-specific CTL's. The term "proliferation" is meant to include growth and clonal selection of CTL's and encompasses other functional characteristics of CTL's, such as induction of cytotoxicity (as measured by, for example, the chromium release assay) and/or induction of cytokine release by the lymphocytes.

The term "antigenic" refers to the ability of the peptides of the invention to stimulate cell-mediated immune responses (i.e., proliferation of CTL's) and/or stimulate humoral immune responses (i.e. proliferation of antibodies from B-lymphocytes against the peptide).

The term "isolated", when applied to the antigenic peptides of the present invention means peptides: (i)

encoded by nucleic acids using recombinant DNA methods; or (ii); synthesized by, for example, chemical synthetic methods; or (iii) separated from naturally-occurring biological materials, and then purified using protein

analytical procedures; or (iv) associated with chemical

molecules (e.g. peptides, carbohydrates, fatty acids, and the like) other than those associated with the antigenic peptide in its naturally-occurring state; or (v) that do

not occur in nature. Isolated antigenic peptides of the

invention include peptides expressed from nucleotide

sequences encoding the peptide or from a recombinant vector containing nucleotide sequences encoding the peptide (see

below).

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Preferred antigenic peptides of the invention are gene product fragments of the HER2/neu oncogene (also called c-erb2). See Coussens et al. supra for sequence of the HER2/neu protein, incorporated herein by reference.

5 HER2/neu protein is expressed in normal tissues but is also amplified and over-expressed in tumor cells.

Because the HER2/neu peptides of the invention are particularly useful in initiating tumor-specific CTL proliferation (see Example 5), initiation of CTL action
10 against normal, host cells and tissues is of concern. Preferred peptides of the invention are derived from tumor cells and are referred to as "mutant" peptides (i.e., expressed in tumor cells and tissues). The term "mutant" also refers to the fact that many peptides of the invention
15 have one or more point mutations in their amino acid sequence as compared to "wild type" (i.e., normal) sequences.

Mutant peptides are preferentially associated with tumor tissue relative to normal tissues. For example,
20 oncogene products are often overexpressed in tumor tissues, but not in normal (i.e. non-tumor) tissues. Peptides derived from such overexpressed oncogene products would be more likely to be presented on the surface of a tumor cell than on the surface of a normal cell and would therefore be
25 "preferentially associated" with tumor tissue.

Particularly preferred are antigenic peptides that are associated only with tumor tissue. For example, as is the case with HER2/neu, oncogene products produced in tumor tissues sometimes bear mutations not found in non-tumor
30 tissues. In some instances, mutant oncogene products will contain peptides that can be presented in association with an HLA-A2 molecule, and that are not found in the corresponding "normal" oncogene product. Such mutant peptides would therefore be associated only with tumor
35 tissues and, like the mutant HER2/neu peptide described above, represent particularly preferred embodiments of the present invention.

preferred antigenic peptides described herein are the gene product fragments of oncogenes expressed in a variety of tumor cells. In the case of the HkR2/neu oncogene, it is expressed in many epithelial tumors, including breast (Slamon et al.; Science, 244: 707-712, 1989), ovarian (Ioannides, et al., Cell. Immunol. 151:225, 1993), and gastric (Yamamoto et al., Nature, 319:230, 1986). This invention is based, in part, on our discovery that HkR2/neu antigenic peptides described herein, when presented by HLA-A2 molecules, are recognized by cancer-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes from many different tumors. Thus, the preferred antigenic peptides of the invention may be widely recognized since 50% of the population is HLA-A2⁺ and many different tumors express HkR2/neu. See Examples 3 and 5. Moreover, we have discovered that at least one of these peptides derived from a fragment of the HkR2/neu oncogene protein involves a point mutation found in the transmembrane portion of the tumor-derived HkR2/neu protein and is not expressed in normal tissue.

1. HLA-A2 Binding Requirements

Presentation of antigenic peptides bound to human major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I molecules is a prerequisite for stimulation of cytotoxic T lymphocyte reactions and cytokine release. See Examples 4 and 5. The structural characteristics of the antigenic peptides are therefore strictly constrained by the requirement that they engage with the binding cleft of the histocompatibility leukocyte antigen (HLA), HLA-A2.

Certain binding requirements for HLA-A2 are well-characterized. Recent studies show that the majority of peptides binding to MHC class I molecules, in particular HLA-A2 molecules, have a size of 9-10 amino acids and require free N- and C-terminal ends. Thus, a peptide fragment of the invention is no greater than 10 amino acids long and is most preferably 9 amino acids long.

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Amino acid sequences longer than 10-mer (see for example, Ioannides, supra) will likely not engage the binding cleft at all. In addition to this size constraint, the HLA-A2 binding cleft requires two aliphatic hydrophobic anchor residues within the peptide ligand, these being leucine (L) at position 2 and L or valine (V) at the C-terminal end. See Falk et al., Nature, 351:290-296,1991, incorporated herein by reference.

The role of nonanchor residues in determining HLA-A2 binding has recently been investigated. See Ruppert et al., Cell, 71:929-937,1993, incorporated herein by reference. Amino acid residues strongly associated with good binding by HLA-A2 have been analyzed so that the number and sequence of possible 9-mer and 10-mer antigenic peptides of the invention is further constrained within narrow limits. The following Table, adapted from Ruppert et al., id, lists those amino acid residues associated with good binding of any 9-mer and 10-mer peptides to the binding cleft of HLA-A2.

9-Mer Peptides

POSITION:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Y	L,M	Y	S	Y		A	P	L,V,I
F		F	T	F				
W		W	C	W				

10-Mer Peptides

POSITION:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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2. Mutant peptide fragments

When the transmembrane region (amino acids 654 to 662) of the human HER2/neu protein from breast cancer tissue was investigated for a transforming mutation, no corresponding

transforming properties and on demonstrable transforming properties were found. See Slamon et al., supra. This substitution was also found by Dittore et al.

Yamamoto et al. (Nature: 319:230-234, 1986) described a gastric cancer-derived full-length sequence that also contained the substitution at position 655. Therefore, it

appears that the HBR2/neu protein expressed in cancer tissue or cell lines contains the mutation at 655 as

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compared to the wild-type sequence described by Coussens et al. derived from normal tissue.

We have discovered a correlation between HER2/neu expression and cytotoxic lymphocyte recognition by transfecting an HLA-A2+ melanoma with the HER2/neu gene rendering it recognizable to ovarian cancer-specific cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTL's). See Example 3.

In order to address the question of whether the HER2/neu is actually the source of the antigenic peptides recognized by the CTL's, the known amino acid sequences of HER2/neu (Coussens, et al., supra; Slamon et al., supra) were hand searched for nine-mer peptides containing the known canonical HLA-A2 position 2 and position 9 binding motifs.

Results of this search reveal that the known HER2/neu amino acid sequences from tumor cells all have the identical mutant peptide sequence, IISAVVGIL: SEQ ID NO.: 2. This mutant peptide has the HLA-A2 anchor binding residue basic structure xLxxVxxL (SEQ ID NO.: 3) where I at position 2 is the mutation (HER2/neu position 655). This canonical sequence is not found between amino acids 654 and 662 of the wild-type HER2/neu oncogene protein (SEQ ID NO.: 1) and the normal peptide is not predicted to engage with the HLA-A2 binding cleft. See Coussens et al., supra.

Therefore, in cancer SEQ ID NO. 2 and 3 would be a potential site of recognition since this amino acid sequence would appear foreign to the immune system. The basic structure of SEQ ID NO.: 3 is identical to that for the influenza matrix peptide 58-66 (Bednarak et al., J. Immunol., supra, incorporated herein by reference) which has been shown to bind the HLA-A2 molecule.

We constructed a synthetic peptide (SEQ ID NO.: 2: "GP2") and demonstrated recognition of this peptide by T-lymphocytes educated with autologous tumor (See Example 5).

Therefore, antigenic peptides of the invention include, but are not limited to, those containing as a primary amino

acid sequence all residues substantially as depicted in SEQ ID NO. 2. These antigenic peptides are capable of inducing proliferation of cancer specific CTL's when the peptides are presented by the HLA-A2 binding cleft on T2 cells. See also Example 5.

Another sequence (Protein Data Bank Accession Number: 1A01) was synthesized and includes the isoleucine for leucine change placed at position 6 in the 9-mer peptide. Position 6 is less critical since SEQ ID NO. 4 is predicted to bind with or without the mutation as shown by Ruppert et al. We have shown that SEQ ID NO. 4 is not recognized by T-lymphocytes. See Example 5.

3. Functional equivalents

The stringent binding rules developed for HLA-A2 binding (Ruppert et al., supra) will also now allow persons having ordinary skill in the art to obtain isolated antigenic peptide sequences in which functionally equivalent amino acid residues are substituted for residues within SEQ ID NOS. 2 and/or 3, resulting in a functionally silent change. For example, SEQ ID NO. 5 is the functional equivalent of the mutant HKR2/neu peptide of SEQ ID NO. 2 in which the isoleucine (I) at position 1 has been substituted with a tyrosine (Y) as allowed in the Table. Similarly, SEQ ID NO. 6 is the functional equivalent of mutant HKR2/neu peptide SEQ ID NO. 2 in which position 1 is occupied by the phenylalanine (F). The canonical sequence of SEQ ID NO. 3, in conjunction with the Table, allows 4 positions to be filled with four amino acid residues each (I, Y, F and W each at positions 1, 3, 4, and 5) and 2 positions to be filled with two amino acid residues each (G, A at position 7 and I, P at position 8). It will therefore be readily appreciated that there are a total of 1,024 ($4^4 \times 2 \times 2$) variants of SEQ ID NO. 3.

Thus, according to the invention, an amino acid sequence is "functionally equivalent" compared with the sequence depicted in SEQ ID NO. 2, if that amino acid

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sequence differs from the amino acid sequence depicted in SEQ ID NO.2 in that one or more of the amino acid residues of SEQ ID NO.2 has been substituted by another amino acid such that the relationship between the different amino acid sequences results in functional characteristics that are substantially the same. That is, a "functional equivalent" of SEQ ID NO.:2 will also elicit the identical qualitative T-lymphocyte responses of initiating CTL proliferation, cell cytotoxicity, and cytokine production. Substitutions of particular amino acids (See Table) at non-anchor positions 1,3,4,5,6,7, and/or 8 of the 9-mer antigenic peptide of SEQ ID NO.:2 may be tested for functioning and may not produce radical changes in the physical and chemical characteristics of the mutant peptide, in which case mutant peptides containing the substitution would be considered to be functionally equivalent to peptides lacking the substitution. Functionally equivalent substitutes for an amino acid within the mutant HER2/neu antigenic peptide binding sequence of SEQ ID NO.: 2 may therefore be selected from the Table. Significantly, the substitutions can be chosen for their effect on:

- (i) maintaining the structure of the peptide backbone in the area of the substitution, for example, as a sheet or helical conformation;
- (ii) maintaining the charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the substitution position;
- or (iii) maintaining the bulk of the side chain.

When it is difficult to predict the exact effect of the substitution in advance of doing so, one skilled in the art will appreciate that the effect can be evaluated using routine screening assays as described herein and known in the art. For example, HLA-A2 binding affinity may be tested by the procedures summarized in Example 1.

Similarly, antigenic properties may be tested by routine methods. A change in the immunological character of an antigenic peptide of the invention, such as binding to a given antibody, can be measured by an immunoassay such

as a competitive type immunoassay. The functional equivalence of two peptide sequences can also be assessed by examining physical characteristics (e.g. homology to a reference sequence, the presence of unique amino acid sequences, etc.) and/or functional characteristics analyzed *in vitro* or *in vivo*. For example, functional equivalents of the mutant peptides of SRQ ID NO.: 2 would be expected to otherwise behave like TAA's in other assays herein described or known in the art.

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4. Isolated peptides of other oncogenes

The information provided on the HBR2/neu mutant peptides described above allows the development of a general protocol for isolating any other oncogene-derived peptides that are capable of binding to the HLA-A2 cleft. In particular, peptides containing the canonical sequences (e.g., SRQ ID NO.: 3) can easily be identified. For example, known oncogene products can be scanned by eye, or with the aid of a computer program such as Genetics Computer Group, Sequence Analysis Software Package, version 7.2, 575 Science Drive, Madison, WI, to identify peptides with the canonical sequences. This particular software package will scan the following databases (PIR-protein:11/93; SwissProt:8/93; Gen Pept:10/93; Gen Bank:12/93; EMBL Modified:6/93; Vecbase:8/87; TrDA:7/92; and Prosite:11/93).

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5. Altered peptides

The antigenic peptides of the invention can be altered to produce altered peptides that are capable of eliciting a stronger immune response against the original peptide than the original peptide is capable of eliciting against itself. Substitutions in, for example, SRQ ID NO.: 2 that could be expected to produce increased antigenicity are those in which nonessential residues causing adverse interactions are replaced with those that enhance the antigenic function. One approach is to dissect the

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peptide, identify the individual residues within the peptide that either bind to the HLA-A2 molecule cleft or interact with the TCR, and to determine which residues are just spacers whose role may be filled by many different amino acids. See Berzofsky, "Epitope Selection and Design of Synthetic Vaccines", Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 256-264 (1993), incorporated herein by reference.

For example, peptides of the invention that are capable of engaging with an HLA-A2 binding cleft might not engage optimally with that cleft. As discussed above, Ruppert et al., supra, have identified desirable and non-desirable amino acid residues for each position of an HLA-A2-binding peptide. Also, the statistical data presented by Falk et al., supra, provides indications of which amino acid residues are desirable and non-desirable at individual positions of an HLA-A2-binding peptide. Peptides of the invention that have the canonical HLA-A2-binding sequence, which specifies the amino acid residues allowed at the HLA-A2 anchor positions, might still have non-desirable residues at non-anchor positions, and therefore might not elicit as potent an immune response as would a peptide with more desirable amino-acid residues at non-anchor positions.

One of ordinary skill in the art would readily recognize that peptides of the invention could be altered, in that non-desirable amino acid residues at non-anchor positions could be substituted with desirable amino acids, as defined by Ruppert et al., supra, and Falk et al., supra, to create an altered peptide. One of ordinary skill in the art will further recognize that, where the information presented by Falk et al. and Ruppert et al. is in conflict, the information presented by Ruppert et al. is more likely to be reliable since Ruppert et al. performed direct binding studies whereas Falk et al. performed only statistical analyses of bound peptides.

Altered peptides could be tested for their ability to engage with an HLA-A2 binding cleft and/or to elicit an

6. Synthesis and purification of peptides
The peptides of the invention may be prepared by recombinant nucleotide expression techniques or by chemical

incorporated herein by reference.
(eds.) J.R. Colligan et al., J. Wiley & Sons, New York, NY, texts such as Current Protocols in Immunology, vol. 2, defined properly known in the art and presented in standard hydrophobicity of different amino acid residues is a well- Ruppert et al. as non-desirable at that position. The less-hydrophobic residue that has not been defined by one hydrophobic non-anchor residue is substituted with a the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO. 2 in that at least peptides that have an amino acid sequence that differs from Example 2). It may therefore be useful to make altered difficult to work with due to its hydrophobicity (see The HRR2/neu mutant peptide of SEQ ID NO. 2 is phenylalanine, or tryptophan. 20 with a different residue, preferably tyrosine, residue at position 5 of SEQ ID NO. 2 has been substituted arginine, lysine, or histidine; and/or (1) the valine residue, preferably not aspartic acid, glutamic acid, of SEQ ID NO. 2 has been substituted with a different 15 SEQ ID NO. 2 in that (1) the serine residue at position 3 acid sequence that differs from the amino acid sequence of preferred altered peptides of the invention have an amino (a serine residue) and at position 5 (a valine residue). residues, as defined by Falk et al., supra, at position 3 acids. SEQ ID NO. 2 contains non-desirable amino acid non-anchor positions are replaced with desirable amino NO. 2 could be altered so that non-desirable amino acids at In particular, the mutant HRR2/neu peptide of SEQ ID original peptide. 5 proliferation of cytotoxic T-cells directed against the would be tested for their ability to stimulate disclosed herein. Most preferably, the altered peptides immune response against the original peptide by the methods

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synthesis using standard peptide synthesis techniques. For example, antigenic peptides of the invention can be produced, for example, by expressing cloned nucleotide sequences of the invention (see below). Alternatively, peptides of the invention can be generated directly from intact oncogene protein products. Peptides can be specifically cleaved by proteolytic enzymes, including, but not limited to, trypsin, chymotrypsin or pepsin. Each of these enzymes is specific for the type of peptide bond it attacks. Trypsin catalyzes the hydrolysis of peptide bonds whose carbonyl group is from a basic amino acid, usually arginine or lysine. Pepsin and chymotrypsin catalyze the hydrolysis of peptide bonds from aromatic amino acids, particularly tryptophan, tyrosine and phenylalanine. Alternate sets of cleaved peptide fragments are generated by preventing cleavage at a site which is susceptible to a proteolytic enzyme. For example, reaction of the ϵ -amino groups of lysine with ethyltrifluoroacetate in mildly basic solution yields a blocked amino acid residue whose adjacent peptide bond is no longer susceptible to hydrolysis by trypsin. Goldberger et al. Biochem., 1:401 (1962).

Peptides of the invention also can be modified to create peptide linkages that are susceptible to proteolytic enzyme catalyzed hydrolysis. For example, alkylation of cysteine residues with β -halo ethylamines yields peptide linkages that are hydrolyzed by trypsin. Lindley, Nature, 178: 647 (1956). In addition, chemical reagents that cleave peptide chains at specific residues can be used. Withcop, Adv. Protein Chem. 16: 221 (1961). For example, cyanogen bromide cleaves peptides at methionine residues. Gross & Witkip, J. Am Chem Soc., 83: 1510 (1961). Thus, by treating full-length oncogene peptides with various combinations of modifiers, proteolytic enzymes and/or chemical reagents, numerous discrete overlapping peptides of varying sizes are generated. These peptide fragments

can be isolated and purified from such digests by

chromatographic methods.

Most preferably, isolated peptides of the present

invention can be synthesized using an appropriate solid

state synthetic procedure. Steward and Young, Solid Phase

Peptide Synthesis, Freeman, San Francisco, CA (1968). A

preferred method is the Merrifield process. Merrifield,

Recent Progress in Hormone Res., 23: 451 (1967). See also

Example 2. The antigenic activity of these peptides may

conveniently be tested using, for example, the assays as

described herein.

Once an isolated peptide of the invention is obtained, it may be purified by standard methods including

chromatography (e.g., ion exchange, affinity, and sizing

column chromatography), centrifugation, differential

solubility, or by any other standard technique for protein

purification. For immunoadfinity chromatography, a mutant

HER2/neu peptide may be isolated by binding it to an

affinity column comprising antibodies that were raised

against that peptide, or a related peptide of the

invention, and were affixed to a stationary support.

Alternatively, affinity tags such as hexa-His (Invitrogen),

Maltose binding domain (New England Biolabs), Influenza

coat sequence (Klodziej et al. Methods Enzymol. 194:508-

509, 1991), and glutathione-S-transferase can be attached

to the peptides of the invention to allow easy purification

by passage over an appropriate affinity column. A DNA

affinity column using DNA containing a sequence encoding

the peptides of the invention could be used in

purification. Isolated peptides can also be physically

characterized using such techniques as proteolysis, nuclear

magnetic resonance, and x-ray crystallography.

Also included within the scope of the invention are

antigenic peptides that are differentially modified during

or after translation, e.g., by phosphorylation,

glycosylation, crosslinking, acylation, proteolytic

cleavage, linkage to an antibody molecule, membrane

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molecule or other ligand, (Ferguson, et al., Ann. Rev. Biochem. 57:285-320, 1988).

ISOLATED NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCES

Another aspect of the invention are isolated nucleic acid sequences that encode the antigenic peptides described herein. With regard to nucleic acid sequences of the present invention, "isolated" means: an RNA or DNA polymer, portion of genomic nucleic acid, cDNA, or synthetic nucleic acid which, by virtue of its origin or manipulation: (i) is not associated with all of a nucleic acid with which it is associated in nature (e.g. is present in a host cell as a portion of an expression vector); or (ii) is linked to a nucleic acid or other chemical moiety other than that to which it is linked in nature; or (iii) does not occur in nature. By "isolated" it is further meant a nucleic acid sequence: (i) amplified in vitro by, for example, polymerase chain reaction (PCR); (ii) synthesized by, for example, chemical synthesis; (iii) recombinantly produced by cloning; or (iv) purified, for example, by cleavage and gel separation.

The nucleic acid sequences of the present invention may be characterized, isolated, synthesized and purified using more than ordinary skill. See Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning, Cold Spring Harbor Press, New York, 1989, incorporated herein by reference.

1. Functional equivalents

The term "functional equivalent", when applied to the nucleotide sequences of the invention, describes a sequence that satisfies one of the following conditions: (i) the nucleotide sequence in question can hybridize to a naturally-occurring mutant HER2/neu oncogene sequence, but does not necessarily hybridize to that oncogene sequence with an affinity that is the same as that of the naturally occurring, mutant HER2/neu oncogene sequence; (ii) the nucleotide sequence in question can serve as a probe to

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distinguish between nucleotide sequences that contain the canonical HLA-A2 binding cleft sequences and those that do not (i.e., mutant.HKR2/neu oncogenes and wild-type HKR2/neu oncogene sequences).

Due to the degeneracy of nucleotide coding sequences (see Alberts et al., Molecular Biology of the Cell, Garland Publishing, New York and London, 1989 - page 103, incorporated herein by reference), a number of different nucleic acid sequences may be used in the practice of the present invention. These include, but are not limited to, sequences comprising SEQ ID NO.: 7 (encoding the mutant HKR2/neu amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO.: 2) and that have been altered by the substitution of different codons encoding the same amino acid residue within the sequence, thus producing a silent change. Almost every amino acid except tryptophan and methionine is represented by several codons. Often the base in the third position of a codon is not significant, because those amino acids having 4 different codons differ only in the third base. This feature, together with a tendency for similar amino acids to be represented by related codons, increases the probability that a single, random base change will result in no amino acid substitution or in one involving an amino acid of similar character.

For example, several different nucleotide sequences are capable of encoding the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO.: 2 which is the mutant HKR2/neu mutant peptide, and SEQ ID NO.: 1, which is the wild type HKR2/neu peptide. Nucleotide sequences capable of encoding the mutant HKR2/neu peptide can be summarized as the sequence 5'-3' (SEQ ID NOS.: 8-11), where X represents C or T/U, Y represents A, C or T/U, R represents A, G, and N represents A, C, G, or T/U. Such degenerate nucleotide sequences are regarded as functional equivalents of the specifically claimed sequences. Nucleic acid sequences encoding the 1,024 functional equivalents of the canonical peptide sequence (SEQ ID NO.: 3) are also included within the scope of the invention.

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The nucleotide sequences of the invention (e.g. SEQ ID NOS.: 7-11) can be altered by mutations such as substitutions, additions or deletions that provide for functionally equivalent nucleic acid sequence. In particular, a given nucleotide sequence can be mutated in vitro or in vivo, to create variations in coding regions and/or to form new restriction endonuclease sites or destroy preexisting ones and thereby to facilitate further in vitro modification. Any technique for mutagenesis known in the art can be used including, but not limited to, in vitro site-directed mutagenesis (Hutchinson, et al., J. Biol. Chem. 253:6551, 1978), use of TAB® linkers (Pharmacia), PCR-directed mutagenesis, and the like. The functional equivalence of such mutagenized sequences, as compared with un-mutagenized sequences, can be empirically determined by comparisons of structural and/or functional characteristics.

2. Isolated nucleic acid sequences of other oncogenes

The information provided on the HER2/neu mutant sequences described above allows the development of a general protocol for isolating any other oncogene nucleotide sequences encoding peptides that are capable of binding to the HLA-A2 cleft. In particular, nucleic acids encoding peptides containing the canonical sequences (e.g., SEQ ID NOS.: 3) can easily be identified and synthetic oligonucleotides produced using well-known methods.

Alternately, it could be valuable to perform PCR reactions using as a DNA template a nucleotide sequence known to contain at least one nucleotide sequence that encodes a functional equivalent of SEQ ID NO.2 or 3. By way of example only, SEQ ID NOS.:8-11 are degenerate oligonucleotides that may be used as PCR primers to isolate nucleotide sequences from other oncogenes that contain sequences encoding the canonical mutant peptide sequences described herein. For instance, PCR may be performed in 25

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ul volumes with 10mM Tris buffer pH8.5, 50mM KCL, 3mM MgCl₂, 0.01% gelatin, 50 uM each dNTP, 1.5 unit Tag DNA polymerase, 5 pM each primer and 0.4 ug human DNA from breast cancer tissue with 30 cycles of 30 seconds at 94° C, 30 seconds at 55° C and 1 minute at 72° C. Preferred clones of a nucleotide sequence that encodes a mutant antigenic peptide of the invention includes clones of any eukaryotic nucleotide sequence capable of encoding at least SEQ ID NO.2.

3. Association with vector sequences

The isolated nucleotide sequences of the invention may be cloned or subcloned using any method known in the art (See, for example, Sambrook, J. et al., Molecular Cloning, Cold Spring Harbor Press, New York, 1989), the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. In particular, nucleotide sequences of the invention may be cloned into any of a large variety of vectors. Possible vectors include, but are not limited to, cosmids, plasmids or modified viruses, although the vector system must be compatible with the host cell used. Viral vectors include, but are not limited to, lambda, simian virus, bovine papillomavirus, Epstein-Barr virus, and vaccinia virus. Viral vectors also include retroviral vectors, such as Amphotropic Murine Retrovirus (see Miller and Rosman Biotechniques 7:980-990, 1984, incorporated herein by reference). Plasmids include, but are not limited to, pBR, pUC, pGEM (Promega), and Bluescript® (Stratagene) plasmid derivatives.

4. Introduction into and expression in host cells

Recombinant vectors containing eukaryotic nucleotide sequences that encode mutant HKR2/neu peptides of the invention can be introduced into host cells by, for example, transformation, transfection, infection, electroporation, etc. See Examples 3 and 7.

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Recombinant vectors containing nucleotide sequences encoding the mutant HER2/neu peptide of the invention can be engineered such that the eukaryotic nucleotide sequences are placed under the control of regulatory elements (e.g. promoter sequences, polyadenylation signals, etc.) in the vector sequences. Such regulatory elements can function in a host cell to direct the expression and/or processing of nucleotide transcripts and/or peptide sequences of the invention.

Expression systems can utilize prokaryotic and/or eukaryotic (i.e., yeast, human) cells. See, for example, "Gene Expression Technology", Volume 185, Methods in Enzymology, (ed. D.V. Goeddel), Academic Press Inc., (1990) and U.S. Patent 5,229,115 "Adoptive Immunotherapy with Interleukin-7" (Lynch: July 20, 1993) incorporated herein by reference. A large number of vectors have been constructed that contain powerful promoters that generate large amounts of mRNA complementary to cloned sequences of DNA introduced into the vector. For example, and not by way of limitation, expression of eukaryotic nucleotide sequences in *E. coli* may be accomplished using *lac*, *trp*, *lambda*, and *recA* promoters. See, for example, "Expression in *Escherichia coli*", Section II, pp. 11-195, V. 185, Methods in Enzymology, supra; see also Hawley, D.K., and McClure, W.R., "Compilation and Analysis of *Escherichia coli* promoter DNA sequences", Nucl. Acids Res., 11: 4891-4906 (1983), both of which are incorporated herein by reference. Expression of peptides of the invention in a recombinant bacterial expression system can be readily accomplished.

Yeast cells suitable for expression of the mutant peptides of the invention include the many strains of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (see above) as well as *Pichia pastoris*. See, "Heterologous Gene Expression in Yeast", Section IV, pp. 231-482, V. 185, Methods in Enzymology, supra, incorporated herein by reference. Moreover, a large number of vector-mammalian host systems known in the

art may be used. See, Sambrook et al., Volume III, *supra*, and "Expression of Heterologous Genes in Mammalian Cells", Section V, pp. 485-596, V. 185, *Methods in Enzymology*, *supra*, incorporated herein by reference.

5 Suitable expression systems include those that transiently or stably express DNA and those that involve viral expression vectors derived from simian virus 40 (SV 40), retroviruses, and baculoviruses. These vectors usually supply a promoter and other elements such as enhancers, splice acceptor and/or donor sequences, and polyadenylation signals. Possible vectors include, but are not limited to, cosmids, plasmids or modified viruses, but the vector system must be compatible with the host cell used. Viral vectors include, but are not limited to, vaccinia virus, or *lambda* derivatives. Plasmids include, but are not limited to, pUC, or Bluescript® (Stratagene) plasmid derivatives. Recombinant molecules can be introduced into host cells via transformation, transfection, infection, electroporation, etc. Generally, expression of the mutant peptides of the invention in a host is accomplished using a vector containing DNA encoding the peptide under the control of regulatory regions that function in the host cell.

20 In particular, expression systems that provide for overproduction of a nucleotide sequence encoding the mutant HRR2/neu peptides of the invention can be prepared using, for example, the methods described in U.S. Patent 4,820,642 (Rdman et al., April 11, 1989), incorporated herein by reference. The general requirements for preparing one form of expression vector capable of overexpression are: (1) the presence of a gene (e.g., a eukaryotic gene) into which a nucleotide sequence capable of encoding a mutant HRR2/neu peptide can be inserted; (2) the promoter of this eukaryotic gene; and (3) a second promoter located upstream from the eukaryotic gene promoter which overrides the eukaryotic gene promoter, resulting in overproduction of the mutant HRR2/neu peptide. The second promoter is

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obtained in any suitable manner. Possible host cells into which recombinant vectors containing nucleotide sequences can be introduced include, for example, bacterial cells, yeast cells, non-human mammalian cells in tissue culture or in situ, and human cells in tissue culture but not in situ.

Nucleotide sequences that have been introduced into host cells for encoding the mutant HER2/neu peptides of the invention can exist as extra-chromosomal sequences or can be integrated into the genome of the host cell by homologous recombination, viral integration, or other means. Standard techniques such as Northern blots and Western blots can be used to determine that introduced sequences are in fact being expressed in the host cells.

In one method of expressing a human HER2/neu peptide, a cDNA clone that contains SEQ ID NO.:2 is cloned into a expression vector and transfected into T2 cells (See also Example 7). Expression is monitored after transfection by, for example, Northern , Southern, or Western blotting.

C. ANTIBODIES

The term "antibodies" is meant to include monoclonal antibodies, polyclonal antibodies and antibodies prepared by recombinant nucleic acid techniques that are selectively reactive with peptides of the present invention. The term "selectively reactive" refers to those antibodies that react with one or more antigenic determinants of a peptide and do not react with other polypeptides. Antigenic determinants usually consist of chemically active surface groupings of molecules such as amino acids or sugar side chains and have specific three dimensional structural characteristics as well as specific charge characteristics. Antibodies can be used for diagnostic applications or for research purposes.

In particular, antibodies may be raised against amino-terminal (N-terminal) or carboxy-terminal (C-terminal) residues of the mutant HER2/neu peptide of the invention.

Generally, to isolate antibodies to a mutant HHR2/neu peptide of the invention, peptide SEQ ID NO.: 2 or its functional equivalent may be selected as an immunogen. This peptide immunogen can be attached to a carrier to enhance the immunogenic response. Although the peptide immunogen can correspond to the mutant HHR2/neu peptide of the invention, certain amino acid sequences are more likely than others to provoke an immediate response, for example, the C-terminal amino acid of the mutant HHR2/neu peptide of the invention.

Other alternatives to preparing antibodies that are reactive with a mutant HHR2/neu peptide of the invention include: (i) immunizing an animal with a protein expressed by a prokaryotic (e.g., bacterial) or eukaryotic cell; the cell including the coding sequence for all or part of a mutant HHR2/neu peptide; or (ii) immunizing an animal with whole cells that are expressing all or a part of a mutant HHR2/neu peptide. A cDNA clone encoding, for example, a mutant HHR2/neu peptide of the present invention may be expressed as a fusion protein in a host using standard techniques (see above; see Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning; A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, New York: 1989) such that 5-20% of the total peptide that can be recovered from the host are mutant HHR2/neu peptides of the invention. Recovered peptides can be electrophoresed using PAGE and the appropriate band can be cut out of the gel. The desired peptide sample can then be eluted from the gel slice and prepared for immunization. Alternatively, a mutant HHR2/neu peptide of interest can be purified by using conventional methods such as, for example, ion exchange hydrophobic, size exclusion, or affinity chromatography. Once the mutant HHR2/neu peptide immunogen is prepared, mice can be immunized twice intraperitoneally with approximately 50 micrograms of peptide immunogen per mouse. Sera from such immunized mice can be tested for antibody activity by immunohistochemistry or immunocytology on

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any host system expressing the mutant HER2/neu and by ELISA with the expressed mutant HER2/neu peptide. For immunohistology, active antibodies of the present invention can be identified using a biotin-conjugated anti-mouse immunoglobulin followed by avidin-peroxidase and a chromogenic peroxidase substrate. Preparations of such reagents are commercially available; for example, from Zymac Corp., San Francisco, California. Mice whose sera contain detectable active antibodies according to the invention can be sacrificed three days later and their spleens removed for fusion and hybridoma production. Positive supernatants of such hybridomas can be identified using the assays described above and by, for example, Western blot analysis.

To further improve the likelihood of producing an antibody as provided by the invention, the amino acid sequence of peptides of the present invention may be analyzed in order to identify portions of amino acid sequence which may be associated with increased immunogenicity. For example, peptide sequences of the invention may be subjected to computer analysis to identify potentially immunogenic surface epitopes. Such computer analysis can include generating plots of antigenic index, hydrophilicity, structural features such as amphophilic helices or amphophilic sheets and the like.

For preparation of monoclonal antibodies directed toward peptides of the invention, any technique that provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell lines may be used. For example, the hybridoma technique originally developed by Kohler and Milstein (Nature, 256: 495-497, 1973), as well as the trioma technique, the human B-cell hybridoma technique (Kozbor et al., Immunology Today, 4:72), and the EBV-hybridoma technique to produce human monoclonal antibodies, and the like, are within the scope of the present invention. See also Akiyama et al. (Science, 232: 1644-1646, 1986, incorporated herein by reference) who teaches

preparation of antibodies against a synthetic 14 amino acid fragment of the wild-type HRR2/new gene product; and Barlick et al., U.S. Patent 5,001,065 and references cited therein. Further, single-chain antibody (SCA) methods are also available to produce antibodies against peptides of the invention (Ladner et al. U.S. patents 4,704,694 and 4,976,778).

The monoclonal antibodies may be human monoclonal antibodies or chimeric human-mouse (or other species) monoclonal antibodies. The present invention provides for antibody molecules as well as fragments of such antibody molecules.

Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that a large variety of possible moieties can be coupled to antibodies against, for example, mutant HRR2/new peptides or can be coupled to the mutant HRR2/new peptides themselves. See, for example, "Conjugate Vaccines", Contributions to Microbiology and Immunology, J.M. Cruse and R.B. Lewis, Jr (eds), Carger Press, New York, (1989), the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Coupling may be accomplished by any chemical reaction that will bind the mutant HRR2/new peptide and another molecule so long as the two moieties retain their respective activities. This linkage can include many chemical mechanisms, for instance covalent binding, affinity binding, intercalation, coordinate binding and complexation. The preferred binding is, however, covalent binding. Covalent binding can be achieved either by direct condensation of existing side chains or by the incorporation of external bridging molecules. Many bivalent or polyvalent linking agents are useful in coupling protein molecules to other molecules. For example, representative coupling agents can include organic compounds such as thioesters, carbodimides, succinimide esters, dithiocyanates, glutaraldehydes, diazobenzenes and hexamethylene diamines. This listing is not intended to be

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exhaustive of the various classes of coupling agents known in the art but, rather, is exemplary of the more common coupling agents. (See Killen and Lindstrom 1984, "Specific killing of lymphocytes that cause experimental Autoimmune Myasthenia Gravis by toxin-acetylcholine receptor conjugates." Jour. Immun. 133:1335-2549; Jansen, F.K., H.E. Blythman, D. Carriere, P. Casella, O. Gros, P. Gros, J.C. Laurent, F. Paolucci, B. Pau, P. Poncelet, G. Richer, H. Vidal, and G.A. Voisin. 1982: "Immunotoxins: Hybrid molecules combining high specificity and potent cytotoxicity". Immunological Reviews 62:185-216; and Vitetta et al., supra).

Preferred linkers are described in the literature. See, for example, Ramakrishnan, S. et al., Cancer Res. 44:201-208 (1984) describing use of MBS (M-maleimidobenzoyl-N-hydroxysuccinimide ester). See also, Umemoto et al. U.S. Patent 5,030,719, describing use of halogenated acetyl hydrazide derivative coupled to an antibody by way of an oligopeptide linker. Particularly preferred linkers include: (i) EDC (1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylamino-propyl) carbodiimide hydrochloride; (ii) SMPT (4-succinimidylloxycarbonyl-alpha-methyl-alpha-(2-pyridyldithio)-toluene (Pierce Chem. Co., Cat. #21558G); (iii) SPDP (succinimidyl-6 [3-(2-pyridyldithio) propionamido] hexanoate (Pierce Chem. Co., Cat #21651G); (iv) Sulfo-LC-SPDP (sulfosuccinimidyl 6 [3-(2-pyridyldithio)-propionamide] hexanoate (Pierce Chem. Co. Cat. #2165-G); and (v) sulfo-NHS (N-hydroxysulfo-succinimide: Pierce Chem. Co., Cat. #24510) conjugated to EDC.

The linkers described above contain components that have different attributes, thus leading to conjugates with differing physio-chemical properties. For example, sulfo-NHS esters of alkyl carboxylates are more stable than sulfo-NHS esters of aromatic carboxylates. NHS-ester containing linkers are less soluble than sulfo-NHS esters. Further, the linker SMPT contains a sterically hindered disulfide bond, and can form conjugates with increased

stability. Disulfide linkages, are in general, less stable than other linkages because the disulfide linkage is cleaved *in vitro*, resulting in less conjugate available. Sulfite-NHS, in particular, can enhance the stability of carbodimide couplings. Carbodimide couplings (such as RDC) when used in conjunction with sulfite-NHS, forms esters that are more resistant to hydrolysis than the carbodimide coupling reaction alone.

D. DIAGNOSTIC APPLICATIONS

The known sequences of the peptides of the present invention now permit the screening of any cell sample for the expression of these peptides. For example, peptides may be extracted from the surface of cells and exposed in a Western blot to antibodies selectively specific for the peptides of the invention. The presence of a positive signal is indicative of cells carrying the antigenic peptide. In another technique, total RNA is isolated from cultured cells or tissues by, for instance, the guanidium method. See Current protocols in Immunology, *supra*. Poly(A⁺) RNA is separated from total RNA using an oligo(dt) cellulose column. The bound poly(A⁺) RNA is eluted by removing salt from the solution, thus destabilizing the dT:RNA hybrid. Poly(A⁺) RNA is then transcribed into DNA using reverse transcriptase. The obtained DNA is amplified by PCR using two DNA primers. A set of PCR primers is selected, one primer hybridizing to the DNA sequences downstream of the HRR2/neu mutation and one DNA primer hybridizing upstream of the mutation. Thus, only the DNA segment overlapping the mutation will be amplified by PCR. Nucleotide sequencing of the PCR product demonstrates whether the cell sample expresses wild-type or mutated HRR2/neu. It is possible to select DNA primers such that only the mutant DNA will be amplified, not the wild-type.

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E. IMMUNOTHERAPEUTIC APPLICATIONS

1. Compositions

The nucleotide sequences and polypeptides expressed by the sequences described herein can be used in pharmaceutical compositions in, for example, adoptive immunotherapy, peptide vaccine therapy and/or gene therapy. An exemplary pharmaceutical composition is a therapeutically effective amount of mutant HER2/neu nucleotide sequence of the invention or a mutant HER2/neu antigenic peptide optionally included in a pharmaceutically-acceptable and compatible carrier. The term "pharmaceutically-acceptable and compatible carrier" as used herein, and described more fully below, refers to (i) one or more compatible solid or liquid filler diluents or encapsulating substances that are suitable for administration to a human or other animal, and/or (ii) a system, such as a retroviral vector, capable of delivering, for instance, the mutant HER2/neu nucleotide sequence to a target cell. In the present invention, the term "carrier" thus denotes an organic or inorganic ingredient, natural or synthetic, with which the antigenic peptides and nucleic acid sequences of the invention are combined to facilitate application. Another exemplary carrier is, for example the T2 cell line (See Example 5) or other cells (e.g., fibroblasts) which may present on their surfaces the antigenic peptides of the invention.

The term "therapeutically-effective amount" is that amount of the present pharmaceutical compositions which produces a desired result or exerts a desired influence on the particular condition being treated. Various concentrations may be used in preparing compositions incorporating the same ingredient to provide for variations in the age of the patient to be treated, the severity of the condition, the duration of the treatment and the mode of administration.

The term "compatible", as used herein, means that the components of the pharmaceutical compositions are capable

of being commingled with the nucleic acid and/or peptides of the present invention, and with each other, in a manner such that there is no interaction that would substantially impair the desired pharmaceutical efficacy.

Dose of the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention will vary depending on the subject and upon particular route of administration used. By way of an example only, an overall dose range of from about 1 microgram to about 300 micrograms is contemplated for human use. This dose can be delivered on at least two separate occasions, preferably spaced apart by about 1 week. See for instance, Mitchell, M.S. et al., Cancer Res., 48:5883-5893 (1988), incorporated herein by reference.

Pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention can also be administered to a subject according to a variety of other, well-characterized protocols. For example, certain currently accepted immunization regimens can include the following: (1) a first dose at elected date; a second dose at 1 month after first dose; and a third dose at 5 months after second dose. See Product Information, Physicians' Desk Reference, Merck Sharp & Dohme (1990), at 1442-43.

(e.g., Hepatitis B Vaccine-type protocol); (1) Recommended administration for children is first dose at elected date (at age 6 weeks old or older); a second dose at 4-8 weeks after first dose; a third dose at 4-8 weeks after second dose; a fourth dose at 6-12 months after third dose; a fifth dose at age 4-6 years old; and additional boosters every 10 years after last dose. See Product Information, Physicians' Desk Reference, Merck Sharp & Dohme (1990), at 879 (e.g., Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis-type vaccine protocols). Desired time intervals for delivery of multiple doses of a particular composition can be determined by one of ordinary skill in the art employing no more than routine experimentation.

The peptides of the invention may also be administered per se (neat) or in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt. When used in medicine, the salts should

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be pharmaceutically acceptable, but non-pharmaceutically acceptable salts may conveniently be used to prepare pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof and are not excluded from the scope of this invention. Such pharmaceutically acceptable salts include, but are not limited to, those prepared from the following acids: hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulphuric, nitric, phosphoric, maleic, acetic, salicylic, p-toluene-sulfonic, tartaric, citric, methanesulphonic, formic, malonic, succinic, naphthalene-2-sulfonic, and benzenesulphonic. Also, pharmaceutically acceptable salts can be prepared as alkaline metal or alkaline earth salts, such as sodium, potassium or calcium salts of the carboxylic acid group. Thus, the present invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions, for medical use, which comprise nucleic acids and/or peptides of the invention together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers thereof and optionally any other therapeutic ingredients.

The compositions include those suitable for oral, rectal, topical, nasal, ophthalmic or parenteral administration, all of which may be used as routes of administration using the materials of the present invention. Other suitable routes of administration include intrathecal administration directly into spinal fluid (CSF), direct injection onto an arterial surface and intraparenchymal injection directly into targeted areas of an organ. Compositions suitable for parenteral administration are preferred. The term "parenteral" includes subcutaneous injections, intravenous, intramuscular, intrasternal injection or infusion techniques.

The compositions may conveniently be presented in unit dosage form and may be prepared by any of the methods well known in the art of pharmacy. All methods include the step of bringing the active ingredients of the invention into association with a carrier which constitutes one or more accessory ingredients.

Compositions of the present invention suitable for oral administration may be presented as discrete units such as capsules, cachets, tablets or lozenges, each containing a predetermined amount of the nucleic acids and/or peptides of the invention in liposomes or as a suspension in an aqueous liquid or non-aqueous liquid such as a syrup, an elixir, or an emulsion.

Preferred compositions suitable for parenteral administration conveniently comprise a sterile aqueous preparation of the nucleic acids and/or peptides of the invention which is preferably isotonic with the blood of the recipient. This aqueous preparation may be formulated according to known methods using those suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents. The sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable solution or suspension in a non-toxic parenterally-acceptable diluent or solvent, for example as a solution in 1,3-butane diol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are water, Ringer's solution and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose any bland fixed oil may be employed including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. In addition, fatty acids such as oleic acid find use in the preparation of injectables.

The nucleic acids and/or peptides of the present invention can also be conjugated to a moiety for use in vaccines. The moiety to which the nucleic acids and/or polypeptides is conjugated can be a protein, carbohydrate, lipid, and the like. See discussion of available linkers, supra. The chemical structure of this moiety is not intended to limit the scope of the invention in any way. The moiety to which nucleic acids and/or peptides may be bound can also be an adjuvant. The term "adjuvant" is intended to include any substance which is incorporated into or administered simultaneously with the nucleic acids and/or peptides of the invention which potentiates the

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immune response in the subject. Adjuvants include aluminum compounds, e.g., gels, aluminum hydroxide and aluminum phosphate gels, and Freund's complete or incomplete adjuvant. The paraffin oil may be replaced with different types of oils, e.g., squalene or peanut oil. Other materials with adjuvant properties include BCG (attenuated Mycobacterium tuberculosis plus other microbial derivatives), calcium phosphate, levamisole, isoprinosine, polyanions (e.g., poly A:U), leutinan, pertussis toxin, lipid A, saponins and peptides, e.g., muramyl dipeptide. Rare earth salts, e.g., of lanthanum and cerium, may also be used as adjuvants. The amount of adjuvant required depends upon the subject and the particular therapeutic used and can be readily determined by one skilled in the art without undue experimentation.

An exemplary composition of the invention can comprise a therapeutically effective amount of the isolated mutant peptide of the invention, either alone or in combination with an immunoadjuvant and/or carrier.

2. Methods of sensitizing lymphocytes in vitro

Current adoptive cancer immunotherapy procedures involve isolating tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) from fresh surgical specimens of solid tumors, growing these TIL's to therapeutic numbers (10^{10} - 10^{11}), and reinfusing these cells back into the patients. The intention is that these T-lymphocytes will demonstrate anti-tumor activity due to their prior *in vivo* stimulation and selection within the environment of the tumor from which they came. The term "isolated", when applied to a population of T-lymphocytes means T-lymphocytes separated from naturally-occurring biological materials (See Examples 3 and 6) or associated with chemical moieties (e.g. peptides, carbohydrates, fatty acids, and the like) other than those associated with the T-lymphocytes in their naturally-occurring state.

Unfortunately, this *in vivo* activation is inefficient or the tumor would not exist. We have shown that the anti-

tumor activity of TIL can be enhanced in vitro by repeatedly stimulating the TIL with autologous tumor. See Peoples et al. Surgery, 114:227 1993, incorporated herein by reference. This in vitro stimulation causes the preferential expansion of TIL's with specificity for the tumor, yet again this method is relatively inefficient because of the weak antigenicity of most tumors. Since we have demonstrated that SRQ ID NO.: 2 is recognized by TIL which have been stimulated with autologous tumor, this antigenic peptide must be expressed by these tumor cells. Examples 4 and 5. The peptide may be loaded in large quantities onto the T2 cell line or other cell line capable of presenting the peptide). These cells have the property that they express HLA-A2 bound with relatively few different peptides, because of an antigen presenting defect. These relatively few peptides may be competitively displaced by the antigenic peptides of this invention. The loaded T2 is very antigenic and, therefore, useful to stimulate TIL in vitro by repetitive stimulation as with autologous tumor. T2 loaded with the antigenic peptides of the invention is also used to stimulate tumor associated lymphocytes (TAL) derived from ascites fluid. See Example 8.

We currently use TAL's and TIL's because this population of T-lymphocytes are biased in vivo toward tumor recognition; however, to acquire these cells, the patient must undergo surgical resection of their tumor or other invasive procedures to obtain ascites fluid. The identification of the antigenic peptide of the invention makes it feasible to generate tumor-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) from peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBL) which are easily obtained from patients by simple phlebotomy. The PBL are cultured, for instance, with SRQ ID NO. 2 alone initially, then with autologous PBL pulsed with the peptide repeatedly as described by Bednarek et al., J. Immunol. 147:4047, incorporated herein by reference. See also Example 6. The resulting peptide-

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specific CTL's recognize the tumor efficiently when adoptively transferred in therapeutic numbers. Potentially, fewer cells would be required to elicit a clinical response making the therapy more timely, less cumbersome, and less costly.

3. Methods of sensitizing lymphocytes *in vivo*

Tumor vaccines are intended to stimulate the host immune system *in vivo* against the tumor of concern. These vaccines can be used as a therapeutic tool or preventative one. Currently, the majority of tumor vaccines are genetically-modified tumor cells designed to augment the host immune response against the tumor by either creating a more conducive tumor environment (i.e., tumor cells transfected with cytokine genes; See Golumbek, P. et al., Science 254: 713-716, 1991, incorporated herein by reference) or making the tumor more antigenic (i.e., transfecting tumors with the costimulant, B7; See, Townsend and Allison, Science 259: 368-370, 1993, incorporated herein by reference.).

There are clinical trials already underway to test these vaccines in patients with end-stage disease (Rosenberg, NCI, melanoma; Pardoll, Johns Hopkins, renal cell carcinoma; Chang, Michigan, melanoma). Under Dr. Rosenberg's protocol, genetically modified tumor cells are injected into the patients' thigh and an immune response allowed to occur. The draining inguinal lymph nodes are then harvested (and the injection site resected) and these *in vivo* - sensitized lymphocytes cultured and used for adoptive transfer back into the patient.

Cells such as T2 (or carrier cells such as autologous fibroblasts or B cell lines) are pulsed with an antigenic peptide of the invention (See Example 5) and similarly injected to produce a local immune reaction. The draining lymph nodes are harvested as a source of peptide/tumor-specific CTL for adoptive transfer. With the peptide/T2 (or fibroblast or B cell line), as opposed to the tumor

cells, the patient would be exposed to much less potential danger than infecting genetically modified, but still viable tumor cells. Furthermore, the injection site would not have be resected since the T2, fibroblast, or B cell lines pose no malignant risk to the patient. This broadens the choice of injection sites and simplifies the harvest procedure once again to the benefit of the patient.

A peptide-based tumor vaccine may be designed to promote active cellular protective immunity against certain cancers. Patients with previously treated malignancies but at high risk for recurrence (e.g., node-positive breast cancer) are a first obvious group to vaccinate, followed by those with predicted high risk factors for developing primary cancers. A peptide vaccine (e.g., containing SRQ ID NO.: 2 in combination with a synthetic carrier such as beads) is delivered systemically and taken up by antigen-presenting cells (APC) which, in turn interact with the host CTL's. This method may be inefficient as much of the peptide would be degraded and not presented. Mitchell et al., however, have demonstrated an effective protocol using the adjuvant DPTOX (Cancer Res. 48:5883; incorporated herein by reference). This adjuvant (Ribi Immunochem Res. Inc., Hamilton, MT) contains detoxified endotoxin (monophosphoryl) lipid A) from *Salmonella Minnesota*, cell wall skeletons of *Mycobacterium phlei*, squalene and emulsifier.

The vaccine is delivered as mentioned above or loaded on a carrier cell like T2, autologous fibroblasts, or B cell lines which themselves pose no risk to the patient. The peptide/HLA complex is then fixed on the cell surface (such as with paraformaldehyde treatment) to prevent the internalization of the complex.

Another way to insure peptide expression on the T2, autologous fibroblast, or B cell lines is to transfect the carrier cell with episomal vectors containing the short DNA sequence for the peptide as described by Bednarek et al., supra for the influenza virus matrix peptide. Other

sequence for the peptide as described by Bednarek et al., supra for the influenza virus matrix peptide. Other

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vectors have been also used including poxvirus vector (Paoletti et al., "Immunotherapeutic Strategies for Cancer Using Poxvirus Vectors," Ann. NY Acad. Sci.; 292-300 incorporated herein by reference) and vaccinia vector (Bernards et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 84:6854; incorporated herein by reference).

A tumor vaccine consisting of a nonthreatening cell expressing high amounts of a peptide of the invention would elicit a protective cellular response. The patient is then protected against future assaults by tumors expressing the same peptide.

We have shown that HER2/neu mutant peptide is expressed and recognized by breast, ovarian cancer, and lung cancer TIL's. Together, these tumors account for 65% of all female malignancies. The fact that the HER2/neu mutation also exists in gastric cancer (Yamamoto et al., Nature 319:230) opens the possibility that the mutated peptide exists in other gastrointestinal malignancies known to express HER2/neu such as pancreatic and colon cancer. Furthermore, since the mutated HER2/neu peptide is not found in normal tissue, which expresses wild-type HER2/neu (Coussens et al., Science 230:1132; see also SEQ ID NO.: 1), no destruction of normal tissue would be induced. Therefore, antigenic mutant peptides in general, and the mutant HER2/neu mutant peptides in particular, could form the basis of widely recognized, tumor-specific vaccines.

The invention will now be illustrated with the following non-limiting examples.

Example 1 - HLA-A2 Binding Assay

This Example illustrates a procedure adapted from Ruppert et al. (supra), for purifying HLA-A2 and performing a quantitative binding assay.

A2.1 Purification

The HLA-A2.1-positive human Epstein-Barr virus-transformed B cell line JY is used as a source of A2

molecules. In brief, cell lysates from large-scale (10^{10} - 10^{11}) cell cultures are filtered through $0.45 \mu\text{m}$ filters and purified by affinity chromatography. Columns of inactivated Sepharose CL4B and protein A-Sepharose are used as precolumns. The cell lysate is subsequently depleted of HLA-B and HLA-C molecules by repeated passage over protein A-Sepharose beads conjugated with anti-HLA-B/C antibody to remove HLA-B and HLA-C molecules. Subsequently, the anti-HLA-A/B/C antibody W6/32 is used to capture HLA-A2.1 molecules. Molecules are eluted with diethylamine, 1% n-octyl glucoside (pH 11.5), neutralized with 1 mM Tris (pH 6.8), concentrated by ultrafiltration on Amicon 30 cartridges, and stored at 4°C . Protein purity, concentration, and effectiveness of depletion steps are monitored by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

A2.1 Binding Assay

A quantitative assay for A2.1-binding peptides based on the inhibition of binding of a radiolabeled standard peptide to detergent-solubilized MHC molecules is described. In brief, a standard peptide (SRQ ID NO.: 12; FLPSDYRPPSV) is iodinated by the chloramine T method (Buss et al., 1987, incorporated herein by reference). MHC concentrations yielding approximately 15% of bound peptide are used in the inhibition assays (usually in the 10 nM range). Various doses of the test antigenic peptides of the invention (ranging from $100 \mu\text{M}$ to 1 nM) are coinubated, together with the ~ 5 nM radiolabeled standard peptide and A2 molecules, for 2 days at room temperature in the presence of a cocktail of protease inhibitors and $1 \mu\text{M} \beta_2$ -microglobulin. The final concentrations of peptide inhibitors are 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, 1.3 mM 1.10 phenanthroline, 73 μM pepstatin A, 8 mM EDTA, and 200 μM N-a-p-tosyl-L-lysine chloromethyl ketone. Final detergent concentration in the mixture is 0.05% Nonidet P-40. At the end of the incubation period, the percent of MHC-bound radioactivity is determined by gel filtration.

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and the 50% inhibitory dose calculated for each peptide, as described in Sette et al., 1992, J. Immunol. 148: 844-851, incorporated herein by reference.

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Example 2 - Peptide synthesis

Peptides are synthesized in the Biopolymer Laboratory at Brigham and Women's Hospital using solid phase techniques on an Applied Biosystems peptide analyser.

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Syntheses are done by sequential coupling of N-a-Fmoc-protected amino acids on an Applied Biosystems 430A peptide synthesizer (Foster City, CA) using standard t-butoxycarbonyl- and 9-fluoromethyloxycarbonyl-protected amino acids and resins. Resins are treated with acetic anhydride to block free, unreacted amino groups. Deprotection and removal of peptide from resins are performed as recommended by Applied Biosystems (430A Peptide Synthesizer Manual).

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Crude products are dissolved in either water-acetic acid or DMSO-acetic acid mixtures. Solutes are filtered and injected onto C-18 semipreparative reverse phase HPLC columns (Waters Corp., Milford, MA) and eluted isocratically with TFA-acetonitrile gradients.

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Identity and purity of the final products is established by amino acid analysis (Current Protocols in Immunology, supra) and mass spectrometry (Covey et al., Anal. Chem., 63: 1193, 1991). Purification is continued until single peaks were obtained by analytical HPLC (Current Protocols in Immunology, supra).

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SEQ ID No.:2 was made about 40% pure by weight and it is extremely unlikely that a 9 amino acid peptide with a closely related but different sequence could be contaminating this peptide (personal communication, David Teplow, Director of Brigham and Women's Biopolymer Lab). Because SEQ ID NO.: 2 is so hydrophobic, we experienced difficulties in dissolving it. We tried acetic acid, acetonitrile, and methanol all of which helped in

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35 N.Y.) in Hank's balanced salt solution (HBSS) (Gibco
mmol/l HBPS buffer (Gibco Laboratories, Grand Island,
collagenase (Sigma Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.) and 1
hyaluronidase, 0.01% deoxyribonuclease, and 2.5 units/ml
enzymatically digested into single cell suspension in 0.1%
manually to fragments less than 1 mm² and then
weighed, and processed immediately. The tumors were minced
section diagnosis and were transported to the laboratory,
specimens were acquired from the pathologist after frozen
preparation of T cells and tumor cells. Solid tumor
processed, as described below.
non-small cell lung cancer were also obtained and
specimens from patients with confirmed breast cancer and
patients' initial operations in all cases. Similarly,
chemotherapy, and materials were collected from the
Review Board. None of the patients had received
Boston, Massachusetts, under approval of the Institution
and Pathology Department at Brigham and Women's Hospital,
were obtained through the Gynecologic Oncology Department
(either from the ovary or omentum) and ascites. Specimens
than 100 ml ascites at operation provided both solid tumors
subsequently confirmed diagnosis of ovarian cancer and more
patients. Six consecutive patients with the
1. Preparation of T lymphocytes and tumor cells
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This example illustrates the first observation in a
human tumor system that HkR2/neu oncogene expression is
related to induction of antigenicity.
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Example 3. Transfection of melanoma cell lines with the
HkR2/neu gene.
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dissolved as much as possible in water or HBSS with
prolonged time (as long as 36 hrs) and vortexing.
solvents were also attempted. Finally, the peptides were
effect of pH on the cells. Dilutions and mixtures of these
standard chromium release assays primarily because of the
dissolving the peptide but all of which interfered with

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Laboratories) for 2 to 4 hours with continual stirring. Ascites fluid was collected in heparinized containers in the operation room, diluted 1:1 with HBSS without calcium or magnesium (Gibco Laboratories), and centrifuged at 200 g for 20 minutes to pellet the cells. Some ascites were centrifuged undiluted to freeze aliquots of sterilely filtered ascites for tumor cultures. Red blood cells and cell debris were removed from the ascites cell pellet by centrifugation over 100% Ficoll (Organon Teknika Corporation, Durham, N.C.) for 20 minutes. Finally, both single cell suspensions (from ascites and solid tumor) were washed twice and lymphocytes and tumor cells were separated by centrifugation on discontinuous 75%/100% Ficoll gradients. The lymphocytes were collected at the lower interface and tumor cells were collected at the upper interface. Both populations were washed twice with HBSS, checked for viability, and counted with trypan blue (Gibco Laboratories) exclusion. Aliquots of TAL, TIL, ascitic tumor, and solid tumor were frozen in 90% fetal calf serum (FCS) (Gibco Laboratories) and 10% dimethyl sulfoxide (Sigma Chemical Company) at -800 C or used fresh.

Generation of tumor-specific CTL. TAL and TIL were suspended in complete lymphocyte medium composed of RPMI-1640 medium (Gibco Laboratories) with 20% Ventrex (Ventrex laboratories, Portland, Maine) and 10% FCS and supplemented with 50 units/ml penicillin and 50 µg/ml streptomycin (Gibco laboratories), 25 mmol/L HEPES buffer, and 2 mmol/L L-glutamine (Gibco Laboratories). Cultures were suspended at 5×10^5 cells/ml on solid phase anti-CD3 monoclonal antibody polystyrene plates (Orthoclone OKT3; Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation, Raritan, N.J.) and placed in a humidified incubator at 370 C in 5% CO₂. After 48 hours T cells were transferred to uncoated 25 cm² flasks (Costar, Cambridge, Mass.) and supplemented with 50 IU/ml IL-2 (AMGEN, Thousand Oaks, Calif.). IL-2 was added at 50 IU/ml every 3 days. Cells were washed, counted and resuspended in fresh complete lymphocyte medium at 5×10^5 cells/ml

every week. At weeks 1, 3, and 5, autologous irradiated (10,000 rads) tumor cells were added at a 10:1 lymphocyte:tumor ratio. Ascitic tumor was used to feed TAL lymphocytes and solid tumor was used to feed TIL cultures. Lymphocytes were maintained in culture up to 12 weeks. Weekly aliquots were frozen in 90% FCS and 10% dimethyl sulfoxide for future evaluation.

Generation of tumor cell lines. Ascitic tumor cells and solid tumor cells were cultured in 25 cm² flasks initially in RPMI-1640 medium plus 20% FCS. Cells were suspended at 1 x 10⁶ cells/ml and were supplemented with insulin 5 µg/ml (Sigma Chemical Company) and for ascitic tumor, 10% by volume of sterile filtered ascitic fluid. Insulin was added every 3 days and the medium was changed weekly. Cultures were trypsinized (0.05% trypsin and 0.02% ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid; Gibco Laboratories) when confluent and expanded. In some cases, fibroblasts were controlled with minimum essential medium (Gibco

laboratories) with D-valine substituted for L-valine. Early passage cultured tumor cells were frozen in aliquots or used fresh when available as feeders and targets in cytotoxicity assays.

Phenotype analysis. TAL and TIL bulk cultures were sampled periodically for changes in T-cell phenotype. Five x 10⁶ cells were doubly labeled with a fluorescein- and a phycoerythrin-conjugated mAb (20 µl) for 30 minutes at 4°C. Monoclonal antibodies to CD3, T-cell receptor (TCR), CD4, CD8, CD16, and CD56 (Becton Dickinson, Mountain View, Calif.) were used for two color analysis on a Coulter Epics C cytometer (Coulter Electronics, Hialeah, Fla).

Cytotoxicity assays. Cytotoxicity was determined by standard 4-hour chromium (Cr)-release assays. Briefly, fresh cryopreserved or early passage cultured tumor and the NK-sensitive K562 cell line were used as targets.

Allogeneic ovarian targets came from the other patients in the study. Targets were labeled with 50 to 100 µCi sodium chromate-51 (New England Nuclear, Boston, Mass.) for 1 hour

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in a 37° C water bath with frequent resuspension of cells. Effectors were plated in 96-well round bottom plates (Costar) at designated effector:target ratios (usually 80:1 to 10:1) in 100 µl/well. The plates were centrifuged at 80 g for 5 minutes and placed in a humidified incubator at 37° and 5% CO₂ for 4 hours. Culture supernatant was collected using a supernatant collection system (Skatron, Inc., Sterling, Va.) and radionuclide release was measured on a gamma counter (Gamma Tnc 1191; TM Analytic, Elk Grove, Ill.). All determinants were done in triplicate. Results are expressed as percentage specific lysis as determined by the equation % Lysis = [Experimental mean cpm - Spontaneous mean cpm] / [Maximum mean cpm - Spontaneous mean cpm] X 100 or lytic units, defined as the number of effector cells needed to lyse 20% of the targets and expressed per 10⁷ cells (LU₂₀/10⁷ cells).

Blocking of CTL activity by mAb

Target cells were incubated with 1/10-diluted supernatant of W6/32-producing hybridoma (anti-HLA class 1), L227-producing hybridoma (anti-HLA class 2) or BB7.2-producing hybridoma for 30 min at 4 °C after labeling with chromium. The mAb were added to the effector cells and target cells in 1/4-dilution, and a 4 h-⁵¹Cr-release assay was performed as described above.

In situ hybridization

A 1.6 kb human neu cDNA (hu-neu, Oncogene Science) and a control DNA (pBR322, Oncogene Science) were labeled with biotin using a BioNick™ Labeling Kit (Gibco BRL) according to the instruction manual. Tumor cells (5 to 10 x 10⁴/100 µl CM) were put on a poly-L-lysine-coated slide and incubated at 37°C for 60 to 90 min. After washing with PBS, the plate was treated with 40 µg/ml of prewarmed proteinase K (Sigma) at room temperature (RT) for 2 min. The plate was serially treated with 4% paraformaldehyde for 1 min, 3 x PBS for 3 min, 1 x PBS for 6 min, and dehydrated through a graded ethanol series (50%, 70%, 90% and 100%)

for 3 min each. Hybridization of the labeled probe to the tissue slide was performed by using the In Situ Hybridization and Detection System (Gibco BRL) according to the instruction manual. Briefly, 200 ng/ml hybridization buffer of the probe was put on the slide and incubated at 43°C for 18 h. The slide was washed with 0.2 x SSC for 20 min at RT and subsequently treated with 100 µl of blocking solution at RT for 15 min followed by addition of 100 µl of streptavidin-alkaline phosphatase conjugate. After washing with tris-buffered saline (pH 7.5) for 30 min and NaCl, 50 mM MgCl₂, pH 9.5) for 5 min, the slide was incubated in alkaline substrate buffer mixed with 300 µg/ml of nitroblue tetrazolium and 166 µg/ml of 4-bromo-5-chloro-3-indolylphosphate at 37°C for 90 min. The slide was washed with H₂O, dehydrated, mounted and observed with photomicroscopy.

Transfection of melanoma cells with the HHR2/neu gene. Transfection was performed by a lipofection method (Feigner et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., USA, 84: 7413, 1987) as described in the manufacturers' instructions (Gibco, BRL). Briefly, 1x10⁶ exponentially growing melanoma cells of two cell lines (A-MM and G-MM) were cultured in a 30-mm dish for 18 h in DMEM supplemented with 10% FCS. Five µg of the plasmid containing the HHR2/neu gene (Yamamoto et al., Nature 319: 230, 1986; incorporated herein by reference) and the SV40 promoter and 1 µg of pMoNeo (Colbere-Garapin et al., J. Mol. Biol. 150:1, 1981) containing the neomycin phosphotransferase gene and the Mooney Mulv vector were combined with 15 µg of lipofectin, a liposome formulation of the cationic lipid N-(1-(2,3-dioleoyloxy)propyl)-N',N'-trimethylammonium chloride and dioleoyl phosphatidyl-ethanolamine, and incubated at room temperature. This mixture was added to the melanoma cell culture, and incubated for 24 h at 37°C. After incubation, cells were washed, and resuspended in fresh culture medium. Forty eight hours later, media was changed and 400 µg/ml of

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G418 was added for selection of transfectants (A-MM-neu/neo and G-MM-neu/neo). Controls were transfected with pMoNeo only (A-MM-neo and G-MM-neo). Transfection efficiency was 5×10^4 to 2×10^4 .

5 Transfection was confirmed by flow cytometric assay of cell surface HER2/neu expression in the transfectants. A-MM-neu/neo and G-MM-neu/neo has 76% and 75.9% positive, respectively, and HLA class 1 expression was unaltered (data not shown). Flow cytometric analysis using the anti-
10 HLA-A2 monoclonal antibody BB7.2 revealed that A-MM is HLA-A2 positive and G-MM is HLA-A2 negative.

Six ovarian-specific CTL lines from six different patients were obtained; three of them (CTL 1,2 and 3) being HLA-A2 positive and CTL 4,5 and 6 being HLA-A2 negative.
15 CTL 1,2 and 3 lysed A-MM-neu-neo transfectants (17-20% cytolysis) but neither G-MM-neu-neo transfectants (2-5% cytolysis) nor control transfectants (A-MM-neo and G-MM-neo: 2-5% cytolysis). CTL4 and 6 showed no cytotoxicity (2-5% cytolysis) against any of the transfectants. CTL 5
20 showed cytotoxicity against the A-MM transfectant (15% cytolysis) and its control (15% cytolysis), indicating that this cytotoxicity was not related to HER2/neu expression.

Sensitivity of the A-MM-neu-neo HLA-A2 positive transfectant was inhibited by anti HLA-A2 monoclonal
25 antibody, but not by control antibody (data not shown).

Example 4. A Common Antigen System Exists between ovarian and breast cancers.

To determine if a common antigen system might exist
30 between ovarian and breast cancers, we isolated tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) from a series of HLA-A2⁺, HER2/neu⁺ ovarian (Ov) and breast (Br) cancer specimens. See Example 3. The TIL were cultured with repeated stimulation by irradiated autologous tumor cells until the
35 cultures revealed tumor-specific cytotoxicity when tested against a series of HLA-unmatched allogeneic tumor targets in standard chromium-release assays at an E:T ratio of

20:1, as previously described in Example 3. The tumor-specific CTL lines were typed, and the HLA-A2⁺ cultures were utilized. HLA-A2 status was confirmed by immunofluorescence staining using BB7.2 and MA2.1 anti-HLA-A2 monoclonal antibodies (ATCC, Rockville, MD). HLA-A2 negative tumor lines were the gift of the Gynecology Oncology Laboratory at Brigham & Women's Hospital and HLA-A2 negative breast cancer lines were obtained from the ATCC (ATCC # 829 and 863). All tumor lines expressed comparable amounts of HRR2/neu. Similarly, the tumors were cultured, and their HRR2/neu expression measured by immunofluorescence, and the HRR2/neu expression was determined by immunofluorescence staining with TA-1 anti-HRR2/neu monoclonal antibody (Oncogene Science, Uniondale, NY). The HLA-A2⁺ OVTL1, OVTL2, and OVTL3 lines recognized and specifically lysed the HLA-A2⁺ ovarian tumor lines between 2.5 - 10 times more than the HLA-A2⁻ lines. The HLA-A2⁺ BTL1, BTL2, and BTL3 lines recognized and lysed HLA-A2⁺ breast cancer lines at between 2-20 times the lysis of HLA-A2⁻ lines. Interestingly, when these lines were crossed, the OVTL recognized and lysed the breast cancers and BTL recognized and lysed ovarian cancers in similar amounts (Figs. 1 and 2, respectively). Neither the OVTL or the BTL recognized HLA-A2⁺ melanomas, nor did HLA-A2⁺ OVTL or BTL lyse the HLA-A2⁺ cancer lines. The HRR2/neu expression in the HLA-A2⁺ and HLA-A2⁻ tumors was comparable. This data suggests that HLA-A2 serves as a restriction element in breast cancer also, but more importantly, at least one common tumor antigen system exists between these closely related malignancies and is presented by the HLA-A2 allele.

Example 5. Recognition of mutant HRR2/neu peptide by cancer-specific lymphocytes.

The T2 cell is a human T cell fusion product which has an antigen processing defect such that HLA-A2

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molecules are present on the cell surface with relatively few endogenous peptides. See Salter et al., Science, 255: 1264(1992). T2 is unique in that it is known to express some empty HLA-A2 molecules but these are only transiently expressed on the cell surface since it is the peptide that stabilizes the HLA molecule. If the temperature is lowered the cell membrane turns over much slower. Therefore, we performed a series of experiments altering the concentration of peptide used, length of loading time, and incubation temperature. The temperature and length of incubation was limited by the viability of the T2 which had already been exposed to an hour of chromium loading. The best loading occurred at 4°C for 2 hours; however, the cell viability dropped significantly. We currently perform the assays in serum-free media which contains less possible proteins/peptides capable of interfering with the loading of T2. We utilize only the most healthy T2 which has been resuspended for 36 hours prior to the assay and load with 100-200 µg/ml of peptide dissolved in water for 1 hour at 37°C.

Non-small cell lung cancer TIL, OvTIL and BrTIL were tested in standard chromium release assays against the HLA-A2⁺, antigen-processing cell line, T2, either unloaded or pulsed with SEQ ID NOS.:4 or No.:2 peptide at an E:T ratio of 20:1. After being labelled with chromium, the T2 was incubated with 50-100 ug/ml of either peptide for 1 hr at 37°C prior to cytotoxicity assays.

Both OvTIL and BrTIL were also tested in standard chromium release assays against T2 pulsed with increasing concentrations of SEQ ID NO.: 2 peptide. All incubations were for 1 hr at 37°C, and the E:T ratio was constant at 20:1. Peak recognition occurred at 100 ug/ml. In another experiment, after T2 had been labelled with chromium and pulsed with SEQ ID NO.:2, anti-HLA-A2 mAb, BB7.2 or anti-HLA-A,-B,-C mAb, W6/32 was added at 1:2.

After the T2 cell line was loaded with the synthetic peptides, and four HLA-A2⁺ ovarian cancer-specific TIL

lines recognized the SRQ ID NO.: 2 peptide but not the SRQ ID NO.: 4 peptide or the unloaded T2 (Fig. 3). The level of recognition of the peptide-pulsed T2 was approximately 50% of that for an HLA-A2+ allogeneic control and was consistent and reproducible in multiple experiments utilizing these CTL lines. The difference in level of lysis may be related to the inefficiency of our current readout system. SRQ ID NO.: 2 is extremely hydrophobic as it comes from the transmembrane portion of the protein, and this property made its production and use difficult.

Of extreme interest, three HLA-A2+ breast cancer-specific TIL lines also recognized SRQ ID NO.: 2 peptide but not the SRQ ID NO.: 1 peptide or the unloaded T2 (Fig. 4). The level of killing was generally comparable to that found by the OVTL, and ranged between 10-25% at an effector:target ratio of 20:1. This range could be related to the effectiveness and overall cytotoxic potential of the effectors utilized, but more likely the degree of recognition is secondary to the level of HRR2/neu expression in the autologous tumor with which these lines were stimulated.

An HLA-A2+ lung cancer-specific T-lymphocyte line also recognized SRQ ID NO.: 2 ("GP2") but not the SRQ ID NO.: 1 peptide ("GP1") or the unloaded T2 (Fig. 7). The level of killing was comparable to that found by OVTL and BCTL. See also Yoshino et al., Cancer Res., 54: 3387-3390 (July 1994) who confirmed that SRQ ID NO.: 2 is a tumor antigen presented by HLA-A2 and recognized by non-small cell lung cancer-specific CTL.

Fig. 5 demonstrates that both OVTL and BCTL recognize SRQ ID NO.: 2 peptide ("GP2") in a dose-response manner with maximal lysis occurring at approximately 100 ug/ml. No significant recognition of SRQ ID NO.: 4 ("GP1") was found at any of these concentrations. The lysis of SRQ ID NO.: 2-pulsed T2 was confirmed as being HLA-A2-restricted by monoclonal antibody (mAb) blocking studies. The anti-HLA-A2 mAb, BB7.2 completely inhibited the recognition of SRQ

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ID NO.:2 by both OvTIL and BrTIL (Fig. 6). The level of BB7.2 blocking was equal to that of the anti-HLA-A-B-C mAb, W6/32, demonstrating that HLA-A2 is the only class I molecule presenting this peptide, as expected. These findings suggest that both ovarian cancer-specific and breast cancer-specific CTL recognize a HER2/neu-derived peptide found only in cancerous cells.

Example 6: Generation of CTL Cultures Responsive to HER2/neu Peptide from Peripheral Blood Lymphocytes (PBL)

CTL cultures specific for SEQ ID No.:2 are generated as follows: Briefly, PBL's from HLA-A2⁺ donors are separated on Hypaque-Ficoll and incubated in RPMI 1640 plus 10% pooled human plasma at 10⁶/ml in the presence of 5 µg/ml antigenic HER2/neu peptide. After 3 days interleukin-2 (Amgen, Thousand Oaks, CA) is added (2 U/ml). Seven days later, cells are centrifuged (800 x g for 10 min) and resuspended at 5 x 10⁵ viable cells/ml in the presence of 5 x 10⁵/ml peptide-pulsed PBL's and 2 U/ml IL-2. Peptide-pulsed PBL's are prepared as follows: About 10⁷ cells are centrifuged and resuspended in 100 µl PBS containing 100 µg HER2/neu peptide. After 1 h at 37°C, the cells are irradiated (2000 R), washed once and added to the cultures. When cell densities exceed 10⁶/ml, cells are diluted to 5 x 10⁵/ml by centrifugation and resuspended in RPMI 1640 plus 10% pooled human plasma with 2 U/ml IL-2. Every 10 days the cells are pulsed with HER2/neu peptide as described above.

Example 7: Construction of Peptide Expression Vector

A. Construction of episomal vector

The expression plasmid p8901 is constructed by ligation of oligonucleotide duplexes containing the Kozak consensus sequence, and coding for the appropriate amino acid residues of the mutant antigenic peptide into the unique BamHI site of plasmid p8901 (Bednarek et al., supra, incorporated herein by reference). Plasmid p8901 contains

the following elements 5' to the BamHI cloning site: the SV40 enhancer; the Ad2 promoter, and the Ad2 tripartite

leader. The 3' flanking sequence following the BamHI insertion site contains the SV40 large T polyadenylation signal. Stable transfection is afforded by the self-replicating KBV episomal replicon that includes both the KBV origin of replication and a functional segment of the KBV nuclear Ag 1 gene. The pBR322 origin of replication (pBRori) and ampicillin-resistance gene (Amp^r) allow

propagation of the vector in *Escherichia coli*. The *R. coli* hph gene is inserted between the herpes simplex virus thymidine 1 promoter and termination (HSV thymidine 1 promoter) sequences and confers hygromycin B resistance to

transfected human cells. The oligonucleotide duplexes are constructed from synthetic oligonucleotides containing 15 bp of complementary overlap. After extending the annealed pair

of oligonucleotides with Klenow and dNTP, polymerase chain reaction is used to amplify the desired duplex. The polymerase chain reaction product (1 µg) is phenol extracted, ethanol precipitated, and digested with BamHI (10 U) and BglIII (20 U) for 8 h. The BglIII digest

generates a cohesive end compatible with BamHI. Ligation of the digested fragment into BamHI digested and alkaline phosphatase-treated p8901 yields the desired expression vector. The orientation of the synthetic inserts is confirmed by sequencing of the double stranded vector using

Sequenase (US Biochemicals Corporation, Cleveland, OH).

B. Transfection of episomal expression vectors.

Host cells (e.g. T2 cells) (10⁷) are suspended in 0.5 ml RPMI, and 20 µg DNA added. After electroporation at 230 V and 960 µF/cm² in a Bio-Rad Gene Pulser and Capacitance Extender (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Richmond, CA) (0.4 cm electrode gap) cells are incubated on ice for 10 min followed by transfer to 10 ml RPMI/RCS. After 24 h at 37°C cells are pelleted and resuspended in 24 ml hygromycin B

-55-

containing medium (150 µg/ml: Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) and plated at 1 ml/well in 24-well plates.

We have developed three lines of evidence that SEQ ID NO.:2, the mutant antigenic peptide, is actually the endogenous peptide expressed by tumor cells. First, we have performed HPLC on antigenic peptides expressed and presented by cancer cells and have found a reproducible peak that corresponds to that of SEQ ID NO.:2. Second, as shown in the Figures, we have taken synthetic SEQ ID NO.:2 and presented it on empty T2 cells and have exposed it to lymphocytes that have previously been exposed to HLA-A2⁺ HER2/neu expressing tumors. We have shown that these lymphocytes recognize SEQ ID NO.:2 when presented on T2 cells. Third, with reference to Fig. 8, we have sensitized with SEQ ID NO.:2 "uneducated" ovarian lymphocytes (i.e., that have not yet been stimulated by tumor antigen). These ovarian lymphocytes sensitized with synthetic SEQ ID NO.:2 were challenged with a variety of cells as shown in Fig. 8. Cells included T2 cells presenting SEQ ID NO.:1 and SEQ ID NO.:2; allogeneic HLA-A2⁺/HER2/neu⁺ ovarian tumor cells; and allogeneic HLA-A2⁻ ovarian tumor cells.

The results clearly indicate that the sensitized, uneducated ovarian lymphocytes recognize endogenous tumor (bars 3 and 4 of Fig. 8). SEQ ID NO.: 2 alone (i.e. when presented on T2 cells) will also induce recognition by the SEQ ID NO.: 2-educated lymphocytes (bar 2 of Fig. 8). Thus, since SEQ ID NO.: 2-sensitized lymphocytes can recognize endogenous tumor we believe that SEQ ID NO.:2 must be expressed in endogenous tumor and it is capable of being recognized even though it is expressed in small amounts.

Example 8: Stimulation of CTL formation Using HER2/neu Peptide

This experiment demonstrates that repeated stimulation with isolated HER2/neu antigenic peptide of the

invention, when presented in the context of HLA-A2, results in an oligoclonal expansion of peptide-specific and therefore, tumor-specific CTL. We have previously shown that repeated autologous tumor stimulation of CTL enhances their cytotoxicity against autologous tumor (see experiments, supra). We hypothesized that repeated stimulation with this antigenic peptide would have a similar effect. The T2 cell line, a T-cell/B-cell fusion product with an intrinsic antigen processing defect was used for weekly HLA-A2 restricted peptide stimulation of tumor associated lymphocyte (TAL) cultures for comparison to tumor stimulated populations and unstimulated controls. Standard 4 hour chromium release assays were used to quantitate the level of target cell cytotoxicity after three weekly peptide stimulations of the effector cells.

Materials and Methods:

Patients: Four consecutive previously untreated patients with histologically confirmed ovarian adenocarcinoma and greater than 250 ml of ascites at the time of laparotomy were examined. Specimens were kindly provided by the Gynecologic Oncology Department of both Brigham and Women's Hospital and Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, MA under approval of the Institutional Review Board of both hospitals. The lymphocyte cultures from the first 3 patients (designated CTL line 1, 2, 3) were HLA-A2⁺ whereas CTL line #4, was HLA-A2⁻.

Cell Lines: Ascites fluid was collected in sterile containers and heparin sodium (Rikins-Stm, Inc., Cherry Hill, NJ) was added at 1 unit/ml. The samples were centrifuged at 800xg for 10 minutes and the cell pellet resuspended. Lymphocytes and tumor cells were separated over a discontinuous 75%/100% Ficoll gradient (Organon Teknika Corp., Durham, NC). After washing twice with HBSS, cells were counted using trypan blue (GIBCO, Grand Island, NY) exclusion on a Neubauer hemocytometer. Aliquots of

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Whittaker, Walkersville, MD) and 10% DMSO (Sigma, St. Louis, MO).

TAL Stimulation: After initial separation over a discontinuous Ficoll gradient as described above, tumor cell and lymphocytes were cultured in RPMI 1640/20% FCS (Bio-Whittaker) supplemented with 500 U/ml penicillin, 50 µg/ml streptomycin, 25 mM HEPES buffer and 2 mM L-glutamine (Bio-Whittaker). Cells were suspended at 5×10^5 cells/ml on solid phase anti-CD3 plates (Orthoclone OKT3: Ortho Pharmaceutical Corp., Raritan, NJ) as described previously and placed in a humidified incubator at 37°C, 5% CO₂. After 24 hours cells were transferred to uncoated flasks (Costar, Cambridge, MA) and supplemented with 50 IU/ml of IL-2 (AMGEN, Thousand Oaks, CA). Cells from all control and experimental groups were counted weekly using trypan blue exclusion and 1×10^7 cells were resuspended. The remainder were cryopreserved. All cells were supplemented with 50 IU/ml of IL-2 every 3 days. The tumor stimulated lymphocytes were treated weekly with autologous tumor cells irradiated with 7500 rads and washed twice prior to co-culture with TAL. Tumor stimulation was carried out at a 10:1 lymphocyte to tumor cell ratio.

Peptide pulsed T2 stimulation was accomplished as follows: 2×10^6 T2 cells were suspended in 100 µl of GP2 (SEQ ID NO.: 2) (1 mg/ml) and incubated at 37° for 1 hour. Cells were then irradiated with 7500 rads, washed twice, re-counted and added to lymphocyte cultures at a 10:1 lymphocyte: T2 ratio. Control group cells were supplemented with only IL-2 (50 IU/ml) every 3 days. All cultures were maintained in parallel under identical conditions.

Phenotyping: Tumor cells were incubated with 10 µl of the anti-HLA-A2 mAbs, BB7.2 and MA2.1 (ATCC, Rockville, MD), at a dilution of 1:10 and with 10 µl of the anti-

5 HRR2/neu mAb c-neu (Oncogene Science, Uniondale, NY) at 4°C for 30 minutes. After washing twice with phenotyping buffer (HBSS, 5% sodium azide) a fluorescein conjugated goat anti-mouse mAb was added. Lymphocytes were doubly labeled with a fluorescein and phycoerythrin conjugated mAb to CD3, CD4, CD8, CD16 (Becton Dickinson, Mountain View, CA) under identical conditions. These cells were then fixed in 1% paraformaldehyde and tested using two color analysis on a Coulter Epics C Cytometer (Coulter Electronics, Hialeah, FL).

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Peptide Synthesis: Peptides were synthesized at the Biopolymer Laboratory at Brigham and Women's Hospital by solid phase techniques on an Applied Biosystems 430 peptide synthesizer. Crude products were purified on a C-18 4.6 mm I.D. reverse phase HPLC and eluted using a linear acetonitrile gradient. Peptides were analyzed by amino acid analysis and analytical reverse phase HPLC. Peptide was dissolved in distilled sterile water in aliquots of 1mg/ml and stored at 4°C.

20

Cytotoxicity Assays: Cytotoxicity was evaluated using a standard 4 hour chromium release assay as described previously. Briefly, target cells were labeled with 100 μ Ci of sodium chromate (New England Nuclear, Boston, MA) for 1 hour at 37°C. Labeled cells were then washed twice prior to plating at 2500 cells per well. Effectors were plated in 96 well round bottomed plates (Costar, Cambridge, MA) at an effector to target ratio of 40:1, 20:1, 10:1 and co-incubated with labeled targets for 4 hours.

30

Radiounclide release was quantitated using a gamma counter (Gamma TNC 1191, TM Analytic, Elk Grove, IL). All experiments were carried out in triplicate. Results are expressed as per cent specific lysis as determined by (experimental mean cpm - spontaneous mean cpm)/(maximum mean cpm - spontaneous mean cpm) or in lytic units

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(expressed as LU₂₀/10⁷ cells). Statistical significance was analyzed with the paired t-test.

Antibody Blocking: Chromium release assays were performed as described. After ⁵¹Cr labeling and washing of target cells, 10μl of BB7.2 was added and target cells were incubated at 4°C for 30 minutes prior to plating in 96 well plates.

Results

Peptide stimulated TAL show equivalent or increased proliferation over unstimulated controls. In 2 of 4 patients, control TAL which were treated with IL-2 alone failed to expand to therapeutic numbers. In contrast, TAL stimulated with HER2/neu peptide (SEQ ID NO.: 2) showed a 50- 1400 fold expansion in 21 days which was not significantly different from the tumor-stimulated group (data not shown). As expected, the single exception was TAL line #4, the HLA-2 line which did not show a significant increase in proliferation in the HER2/neu peptide-stimulated group compared with unstimulated and tumor stimulated controls. In 1 of 4 lines (TAL#1), control TAL expanded as well as peptide stimulated and tumor stimulated TAL.

Peptide stimulated TAL show variable CD4/CD8 ratios. We have previously shown that cytotoxicity of ovarian TAL is optimized after three consecutive stimulations with irradiated autologous tumor cells. G. Peoples et al., Surgery, 114: 227-234 (1993). Concurrent with the cytotoxicity assays, all lymphocytes were phenotyped after the third weekly peptide stimulation. All cells from the control, tumor-stimulated and peptide-stimulated groups showed a high level of CD3⁺ cells. Of the twelve lines tested, peptide stimulated TAL ranged from 35-78% CD 8. There was no significant difference of percent positive CD8

cells in comparing peptide stimulated versus tumor stimulated TAL.

Peptide stimulated TAL recognize T2/GP2 but not T2 alone or T2/GP1. Using T2 loaded with synthetic peptides as a

target cell in chromium release assays, we found that peptide educated TAL are able to recognize the immunizing antigen. A statistically significant difference was

observed in the specific lysis of peptide pulsed T2 versus T2 alone as shown ($33 \pm 14\%$ vs. $5 \pm 5\%$, $p=0.01$).

Curiously, this difference was also noted in the HLA-A2* TAL line which suggests the presence of another HLA allele capable of binding SRQ ID NO. 2 (GP2). SRQ ID NO. 4

(GP1), a HER2/neu derived peptide with the appropriate HLA-A2 binding motif (PILTSIISAV), was not recognized by these peptide stimulated TAL.

Peptide educated TAL show cytotoxicity against autologous

tumor. Four out of four GP2 (SRQ ID NO. 2) peptide-

stimulated CTL lines reproducibly showed increased cytotoxicity against autologous tumor versus unstimulated

control CTL in four hour chromium release assays. Experiments were repeated in triplicate two to four times

for each cell line at an effector:target (E:T) ratio of 40:1. Interestingly, even the HLA-A2* CTL line showed

increased killing versus autologous tumor, again suggesting that an HLA allele containing a similar binding motif to HLA-A2 is present and able to present GP2 (SRQ ID NO. 2).

A significant difference was observed in the cytotoxicity of peptide-stimulated effectors when compared with

unstimulated controls ($17 \pm 7\%$ vs. $1 \pm 2\%$, $p=0.01$). The

highest level of cytotoxicity was seen in the tumor stimulated group attesting to the high likelihood that

multiple tumor associated antigens (TAA) are expressed on the tumor cell surface. The high percentage of CD3+ cells

and virtual absence of CD16+ cells argues against non-specific NK cell-mediated cytotoxicity which was confirmed

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by the lack of cytotoxicity of peptide stimulated CTL vs. K562, and NK sensitive cell line. (data not shown).

Tumor lysis by peptide stimulated CTL is HLA-A2 restricted.

5 HLA-A2 restriction is suggested by the finding that peptide-stimulated CTL had increased cytotoxicity against allogeneic HLA-A2⁺ targets (data not shown). Lastly, the increased cytotoxicity of peptide stimulated CTL could be almost completely blocked with anti-HLA-A2 mAb (hybridoma supernatant containing BB7.2) in the two lines tested. On 10 the other hand, antibody to HER2/neu gene product specific for an epitope distinct from SEQ ID NO. 2 (GP2) showed no such effect.

15 In this experiment, we have shown HER2/neu derived synthetic peptide (e.g., SEQ ID NO.: 2) can generate peptide-specific tumor associated lymphocytes (TALs). More importantly, our experiment shows that cytotoxic TAL can be sensitized with repeated peptide stimulation, and that this 20 sensitization results in an enhanced level of cytotoxicity against autologous and HLA matched allogeneic tumor cells when compared with unstimulated controls. Predictably, tumor-stimulated lymphocytes have the highest level of cytotoxicity against autologous tumor, as multiple TAA are 25 expressed on the cell surface, and thus, the oligoclonal expansion of multiple tumor-specific effector sub-populations should result.

The clinical significance of our findings for adoptive immunotherapy are three-fold. First, peptide stimulation 30 may be safer than tumor stimulation in that one can avoid the adoptive transfer of tumor cells to the patient receiving adoptive immunotherapy. In addition, in many cases, adequate numbers of tumor cells are not available for repeated *in vitro* stimulation. Second, the current 35 standard for adoptive immunotherapy involves the adoptive transfer of tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) which are extracted from solid tumor tissue and expanded in IL-2.

Since peptide-stimulated TAL from ascites fluids show enhanced cytotoxicity against autologous tumor *in vitro*, one might expect that a similar effect would be seen *in vivo*. Lastly, as more becomes known about TAA and allele specific HLA class I antigen presentation, these antigens and the peptide epitopes derived from them could be exploited to develop polyvalent anti-tumor vaccine therapies.

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Equivalents

It should be understood that the preceding is merely a detailed description of certain preferred embodiments. It therefore should be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and equivalents can be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention.

15

SEQUENCE LISTING

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Fragments and Uses

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(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk

(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible

(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS

(D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25

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(A) APPLICATION NUMBER:

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(viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:

(A) NAME: Kaplan Esq., Warren A.

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(C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 092662-003

(ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:

(A) TELEPHONE: 617:227-5020

(B) TELEFAX: 617:227-7566

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 9 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

Ile Leu Ser Ala Val Val Gly Ile Leu
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 9 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

Ile Ile Ser Ala Val Val Gly Ile Leu
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 9 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

Xaa Ile Xaa Xaa Xaa Val Xaa Xaa Leu
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 9 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

Pro Leu Thr Ser Ile Ile Ser Ala Val

65

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 9 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

Tyr Ile Ser Ala Val Val Gly Ile Leu

1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 9 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

Phe Ile Ser Ala Val Val Gly Ile Leu

1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

ATCATCTCTG CGGTGGTTGG CATTCTG

27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
(iii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

ATHATHAGYG CNGTNGTG NATHTR

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

ATHATHCHG CNGTNGTG NATHTR

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

ATHATHAGYG CNGTNGTG NATHCTN

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

67

ATHATHGTGNG CNGTNGTNGG NATHCTN

27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 10 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

Phe Leu Pro Ser Asp Tyr Phe Pro Ser Val

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Claims

1. An isolated peptide either 9 or 10 amino acid residues in length, the isolated peptide including at least a leucine residue at a C-terminus thereof, said peptide capable of engagement with an HLA-A2 binding cleft and capable of stimulating proliferation of at least one cytotoxic T-lymphocyte when said peptide is engaged with the HLA-A2 binding cleft and presented to at least one T-lymphocyte.

2. The isolated peptide of claim 1, wherein said peptide includes an isoleucine residue at position 2.

3. The isolated peptide of claims 1 or 2, wherein said peptide includes a valine residue at position 6.

4. The isolated peptide of claim 1, wherein said peptide is expressed only in tumor cells.

5. The isolated peptide of claim 3, wherein said peptide is a fragment of an oncogene product.

6. The isolated peptide of claim 5, wherein said oncogene is HKR2/neu.

7. An isolated HKR2/neu mutant peptide of sufficient size and amino acid composition to engage with an HLA-A2 binding cleft.

8. The isolated mutant peptide of claim 7, said peptide having no greater than 10 amino acids and capable of stimulating proliferation of at least one cytotoxic T-lymphocyte when said isolated mutant peptide is engaged with the HLA-A2 binding cleft and presented to at least one T-lymphocyte.

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9. The isolated mutant peptide of claim 8, wherein said cytotoxic T-lymphocyte is obtainable from an ovarian tumor.

10. The isolated mutant peptide of claim 8, wherein said cytotoxic T-lymphocyte is obtainable from a breast tumor.

11. The isolated mutant peptide of claim 8, wherein said cytotoxic T-lymphocyte is obtainable from a non-small cell lung tumor.

12. The isolated mutant peptide of claim 8, wherein said cytotoxic T-lymphocyte is obtainable from a gastric tumor.

13. The isolated mutant peptide of claim 8, wherein said cytotoxic T-lymphocyte is obtainable from a pancreatic tumor.

14. The isolated mutant peptide of claim 8, wherein said cytotoxic T-lymphocyte is obtainable from a colon tumor.

15. The isolated mutant peptide of claim 8, wherein said cytotoxic T-lymphocyte is obtainable from peripheral blood lymphocytes.

16. The isolated mutant peptide of claim 7 having an amino acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO.:1 and functional equivalents thereof.

17. The isolated peptide of claim 1, selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS. 2, 3, 5 and 6.

18. An isolated nucleic acid sequence capable of encoding a peptide fragment either 9 or 10 amino acid residues in length, said peptide fragment including at least a leucine residue at a C-terminus thereof, said peptide fragment capable of engaging with an HLA-A2 binding cleft and capable of stimulating proliferation of at least one

- cytotoxic T-lymphocyte when said peptide is engaged with the HLA-A2 binding cleft and presented to at least one T-lymphocyte.
- 5 19. The isolated nucleic acid sequence of claim 18, wherein said encoded peptide further includes an isoleucine residue at position 2.
- 10 20. The isolated nucleic acid of claims 18 or 19, wherein said encoded peptide further includes a valine residue at position 6.
- 15 21. The isolated nucleic acid sequence of claim 18, said nucleic acid sequence capable of encoding a mutant HHR2/neu peptide fragment.
- 20 22. The isolated nucleic acid sequence of claim 18, said nucleic acid sequence capable of encoding a peptide fragment comprising SEQ ID NO.2 and functional equivalents of SEQ ID NO. 2.
- 25 23. A recombinant vector comprising the nucleic acid of claim 18.
24. A host cell containing the recombinant vector of claim 23.
- 30 25. An isolated population of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes capable of proliferating in the presence of the isolated peptide of claims 1 or 7 when said isolated peptide is presented in an HLA-A2 binding cleft.
- 35 26. The isolated cytotoxic T-lymphocytes of claim 25, said cytotoxic T-lymphocytes being obtainable from an ovarian tumor.

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27. The isolated cytotoxic T-lymphocytes of claim 25, said cytotoxic T-lymphocytes being obtainable from a breast tumor.

5 28. The isolated cytotoxic T-lymphocytes of claim 25, said cytotoxic T-lymphocytes being obtainable from a non-small-cell lung tumor.

10 29. The isolated cytotoxic T-lymphocytes of claim 25, said cytotoxic T-lymphocytes being obtainable from a gastric tumor.

15 30. The isolated cytotoxic T-lymphocytes of claim 25, said cytotoxic T-lymphocytes obtainable from a pancreatic tumor.

31. The isolated cytotoxic T-lymphocytes of claim 25 said cytotoxic T-lymphocytes obtainable from a colon tumor.

20 32. The isolated cytotoxic T-lymphocytes of claim 25, said cytotoxic T-lymphocytes obtainable from peripheral blood lymphocytes.

25 33. A method of stimulating proliferation of tumor-specific cytotoxic T-lymphocytes, comprising the steps of:

obtaining a population of T-lymphocytes from a sample suspected of containing said lymphocytes;

contacting said T-lymphocytes with the isolated peptide of claims 1 or 7 under conditions sufficient for tumor-specific cytotoxic T-lymphocytes to proliferate.

30 34. The method of claim 33, wherein the step of contacting comprises contacting a population of tumor infiltrating or tumor-associated T-lymphocytes with said peptide under conditions sufficient for presentation of said peptide to said T-lymphocytes, the peptide engaged within an HLA-A2 binding cleft.

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35. The method of claim 34, wherein the step of contacting comprises contacting a population of peripheral blood lymphocytes with said peptide under conditions sufficient for presentation of said peptide to said lymphocytes, the peptide engaged within an HLA-A2 binding cleft.
 36. A composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of the isolated peptide of claims 1 or 7.

37. The composition of claim 36, further comprising an immunoadjuvant.

38. The composition of claim 36, further comprising a carrier.

39. The composition of claim 38, wherein the carrier is a T2 cell.

1/4

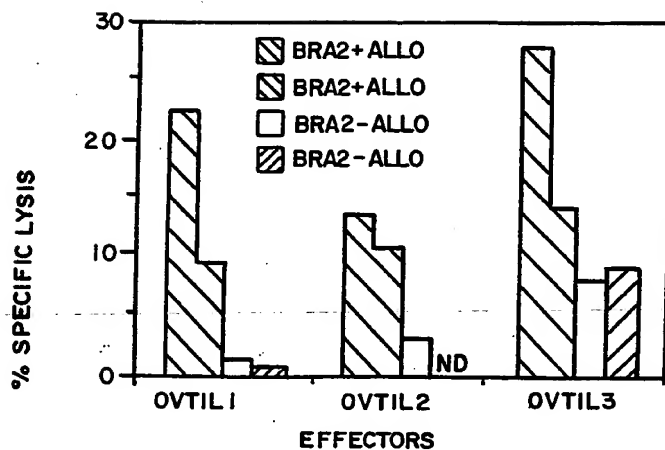


FIG.1

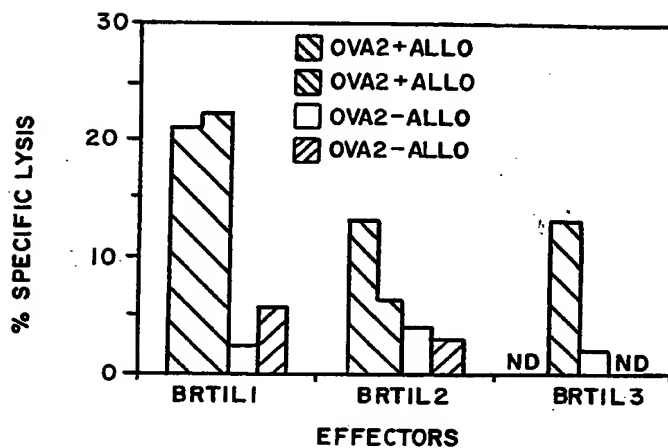


FIG.2

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

% SPECIFIC LYSIS

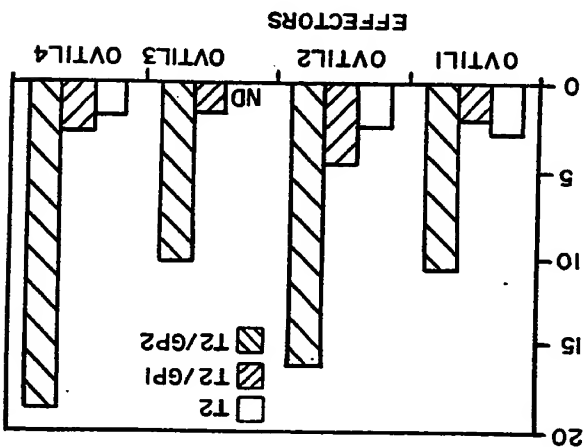


FIG. 3

% SPECIFIC LYSIS

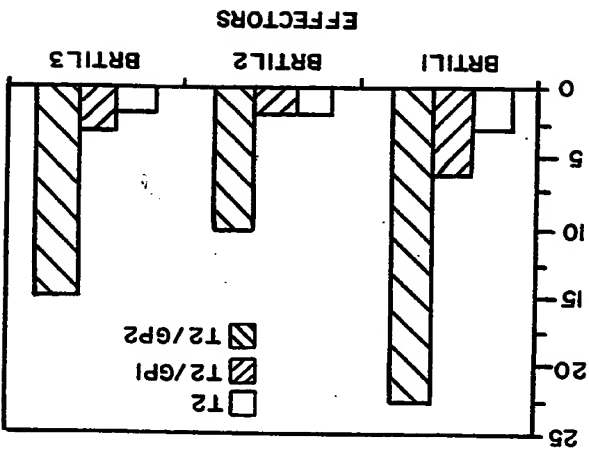


FIG. 4

3 / 4

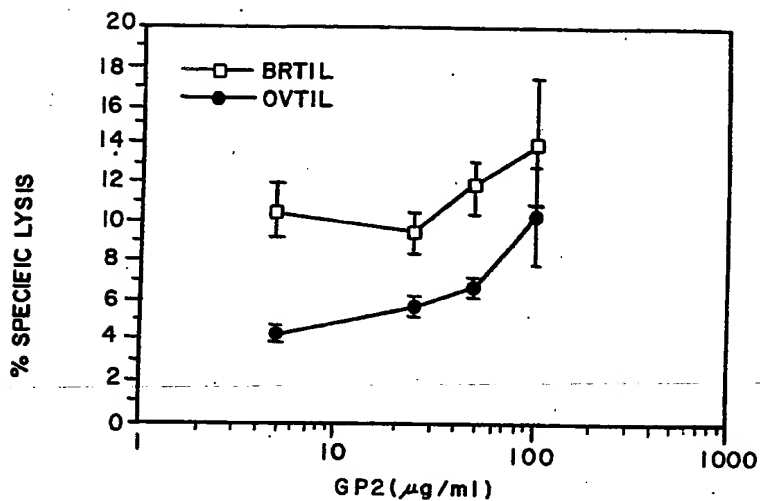


FIG. 5

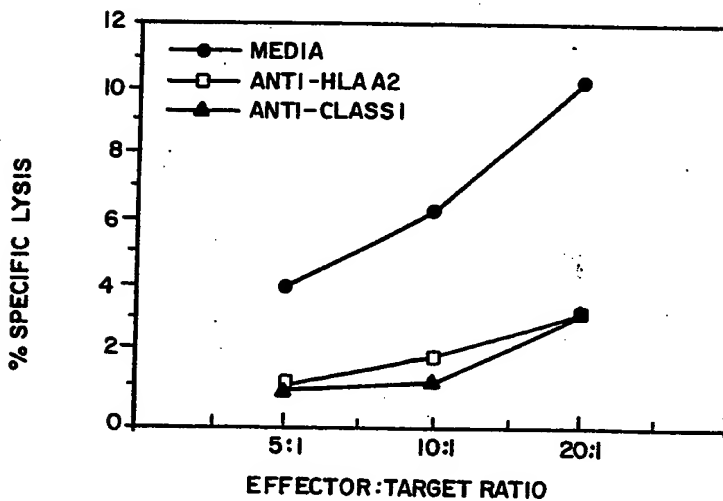
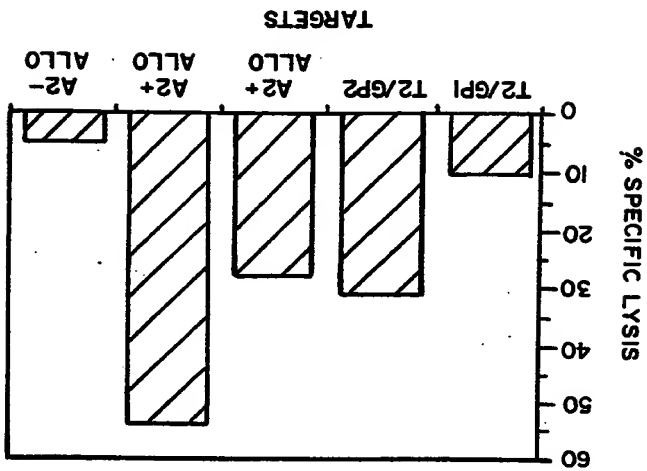
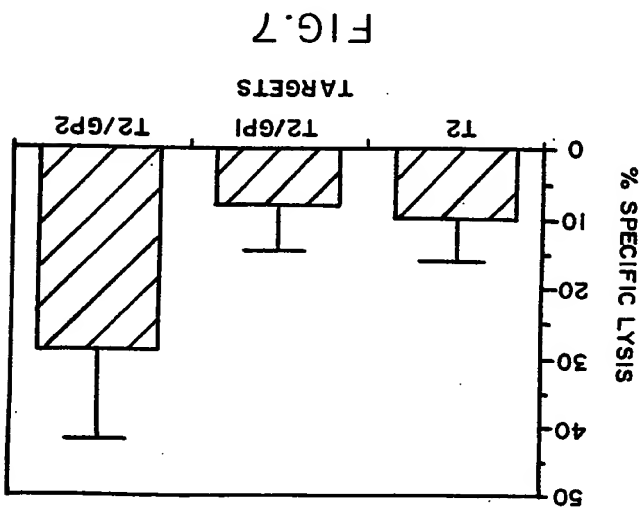


FIG. 6

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 95/01672

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C07K14/71 A61K38/08 C12N15/12

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 C07K A61K C12N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY., vol.152, no.1, 1 January 1994, BALTIMORE US pages 163 - 175 K C PARKER ET AL. 'Scheme for ranking potential HLA-A2 binding peptides based on independent binding of individual peptide side-chain' see table 1 --- -/--	1-3

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- 'A' document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- 'B' earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- 'L' document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- 'O' document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- 'P' document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- 'T' later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- 'X' document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- 'Y' document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- 'A' document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

13 June 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

21-06-1995

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Masturz , P

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. # Application No
PCT/US 95/01672

C(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	HUMAN IMMUNOLOGY, V 1.37, no.4, December 1993, NEW YORK pages 252 - 258 S Y SAUMA ET AL. 'Recognition by HLA-A2-restricted cytotoxic T lymphocytes of endogenously generated and exogenously provided synthetic peptide analogues of the Influenza A matrix protein' see the whole document	1-3,25
X	WO,A,90 08160 (IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH TECHNOLOGY) 26 July 1990 see claim 2	1-3
X	J IMMUNOTHERAPY WITH EMPHASIS ON TUMOR IMMUNOLOGY, vol.14, no.2, August 1993, NEW YORK pages 121 - 126 H W NIJMAN ET AL. 'Characterization of cytotoxic T lymphocytes epitopes of a self-protein, p53, and a non-self-protein, influenza matrix; relationship between major histocompatibility complex peptide binding affinity and immune responsiveness to peptides' see table 1	1-3,25
X	JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, vol.149, no.11, 1 December 1992, BALTIMORE US pages 3580 - 3587 K C PARKER ET AL. 'Sequence motifs important for peptide binding to the human MHC class I molecule, HLA-A2' see the whole document	1-3
P, X	CANCER RESEARCH, vol.54, no.13, 1 July 1994, PHILADELPHIA, PA, USA pages 3387 - 3390 I YOSHINO ET AL. 'HER2/neu-derived peptides are shared antigens among human non-small cell lung cancer and ovarian cancer' see the whole document	1-39
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern al Application No
PCT/US 95/01672

C(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X	<p>PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF USA., vol.92, no.2, 17 January 1995, WASHINGTON US pages 432 - 436 G E PEOPLES ET AL. 'Breast and ovarian cancer-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes recognize the same HER2/neu-derived peptide' see the whole document -----</p>	1-39

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US95/01672

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark : Although claims 33-35 refer to a method of treatment of the human body, the search was carried out and based on the alleged effects of the products.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORTIntern al Application No
PCT/US 95/01672

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A-9008160	26-07-90	NONE	

Form PCT/ISA/210 (patent family sheet) (July 1992)

